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NEED FOR GOOD WILL AMONG THE NATIONS IS URGED BY LABOR

American, Canadian and English
Speakers at Federation Con-
gress Declare Intention of
Working for Universal Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Addressing the American Federation of Labor convention yesterday on behalf of the Dominion Government, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the King's Privy Council for Canada, made a strong appeal for participation of the United States in the League of Nations and in the international labor organization formed as an auxiliary thereto. Canada, he said, had accepted the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization, and it intended pursuing the course on which it had entered, because it believed it was in the interests of peace and of the workers of the world.

"What you do in the United States is a matter for you to settle," he went on. "But I am sure you will agree that the ideas we have maintained between us with such great benefit to the two nations should be extended to the other nations of the world."

"This is the first time that the welfare of the toilers is declared to be a matter of supreme international concern to all peoples of the world. While the government of Canada must decide for itself what it is going to do in connection with the conventions and the recommendations adopted at Washington, it will make it much more difficult for our Parliament and the provincial Legislature to act if you in the United States do not move ahead at the same time along the same line."

"If you move ahead side by side with the whole American continent, moving together along this great advanced program, it not only means great things for the toilers of North America, but for the toilers of the world."

British Labor's Guarantee

J. G. Ogden, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, said there were only two political parties in Great Britain today, Unionists and Labor, the old Liberal Party having practically disappeared. By the time of the next convention of the Trades Union Congress it would have a membership of 6,000,000. "We British trades unionists," said he, "are prepared to give a guarantee to the British Government that, if it will stop the upward tendency of prices, high cost of living and profiteering, claims for advances of wages will not be heard from us in future."

"If the government will use its strong hand and smash prices and profiteering, then we can give it the assurance that wages will attain some degree of stability."

"Organized workers the world over should link up," said Mr. Ogden, "and this would prevent wars and misunderstandings in future."

J. A. McClelland, fraternal delegate of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress described the fight for better living conditions in Canada and said the workers of the Dominion were united in striving for international peace and good will.

Replying, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, expressed deep appreciation of the words of brotherly concord and international respect he had just heard. He urged all delegates to so work that peace and good will might be restored to the countries of the world permanently.

Need For World Peace

He deplored the fact that his government had not yet seen fit to ratify the League of Nations covenant. "It is regrettable," said he, "that the question in itself has not had the opportunity to receive the consideration and determination of the people themselves of our country. If this question itself were submitted to the people of the nation without any other entangling problems, I am positive that the people of the United States would, by an overwhelming vote, show their emphatic approval of the League of Nations. In any event, we are as we are. We are making the best progress possible, and, as workers, we give our aid to any movement that shall help to bring about that day of which the poets have sung and philosophers dreamed, and for which the masses of people have always found it necessary to struggle; that day or the dawn of that day, that shall bring in universal peace and brotherhood."

The convention went on record as supporting a 44-hour week, or even a shorter one where the organizations involved deemed it necessary, in order that all their members might be employed. The report of the committee on shorter work hours, which was adopted unanimously by the convention, said that there was much unrest in the United States, due to the high cost of necessities and to unemployment, and not until wages were so adjusted to take care of the increases in prices would workmen be as well off as before the war. In order to provide sufficient employment, some organizations might find it necessary to have a six-hour day.

There was much propaganda to the effect that Labor was trying to curtail production. The words "increased production" had magic sound, but this

campaign was only to enable profiteering manufacturers to increase their profits. Labor resented the idea that there should be increased returns from Labor solely for more profits for manufacturers.

SERIOUS DEADLOCK IN GERMAN POLITICS

Best Hope of Patriotic People
Is That Moderate Parties Will
Continue in Power Until After
the Spa Conference Is Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Two days' negotiations between the party leaders have unfortunately failed to solve the grave political crisis occasioned in Germany by the indecisive results of the last Sunday's elections. The Chancellor, Herrmann Müller, having failed to induce the Independent Socialists to form part of a Coalition Government, has told President Ebert that, in present circumstances he cannot form a cabinet.

President Ebert has asked Dr. Heinze, leader of the German People's Party, to try to undertake the difficult task. It is expected that Dr. Heinze, realizing the futility of trying to form a purely bourgeois government, will promise the President that, if the old Coalition Government continues, his party will adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality until the Spa conference is over and later in year new elections are held.

It seems likely that this course, which was foreshadowed in previous dispatches, will be adopted. It is obvious that no permanent solution of the present crisis can be reached until the people has another opportunity of declaring its mind and the utmost that moderate and patriotic men here now hope is that the dangerous intervals between now and the new elections may be passed without a clash between the extreme Reactionaries and the extreme Socialists.

Meantime the acute political confusion now prevailing is reflected in violent newspaper duels. "Vorwärts," the organ of the Moderate Socialists, this morning denounced the Independent Socialists for shirking the responsibilities of office, and this evening the Independent's official organ "Freiheit" calls the Moderate Socialists "political tricksters."

The conference of Moderate Socialists in Berlin tomorrow may have an important influence on the situation.

PLANS FOR SEAMEN'S CONGRESS IN GENOA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENOA, Italy (Monday)—Seamen of 48 nations have been invited to the International Seamen's Congress, which will be held in St. George's Palace on Tuesday. Representatives of the various seamen's organizations are arriving. England's delegation numbers 30. The German delegates have also arrived and the United States has asked to be allowed to send an official envoy.

A government dinner will be given at the Ducal Palace and an official reception will be held on Tuesday evening.

CHARLES R. CRANE TAKES OVER LEGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China, has informed the State Department that he assumed charge of the Legation at Peking on June 10, according to an announcement made yesterday.

EMBARGO IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The proposals which are now before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to establish an embargo of car service against road building material, are vigorously protested by the Georgia State Highway Board in a letter to the commission. It is pointed out that such an embargo would stop the extension of existing contracts and preclude a reasonable progress of emergency construction in this essential field of public work.

COTTON CONGRESS IN ZURICH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—The International Cotton Congress presided over by Sir Herbert Dixon, on Friday discussed questions relating to scientific and systematic production and the economic condition of India and it was decided to reestablish the conciliation court and the recommendation that next year's congress be held in Sweden was adopted.

NEW AIR ROUTE PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—A scheme is under consideration for the establishment of an aerial route from Chaux-de-Fonds, in Switzerland, to Paris on lines similar to the Paris-London service, in connection with the transport of Swiss watches and clocks to England.

JAPAN AS STRONG FORCE IN FAR EAST

Frank A. Vanderlip Tells of Japanese Need of Expansion, Export Difficulties, and the Backwardness of Asiatic Nations

The first part of this interview with Frank A. Vanderlip on the Japanese question appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 14, 1920.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SCARBORO-ON-THE-HUDSON, New York.—Frank A. Vanderlip began the interview which he granted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Far Eastern affairs with a question of his own asking. "What is the Japanese question?" He answered as follows:

"There are many people who think this question is simply one of Japanese immigration into the United States. But that is not the question. It should be remembered that Japanese immigration into the United States has been stopped by a gentlemen's agreement. The Japanese Government declares it is scrupulously observing this agreement and that there has been no immigration not in accord with it. The claim is made that they have shown every disposition to meet our views. When the question of picture brides arose they promptly agreed that no more immigration of that character would be permitted and it has been stopped. Now from the Japanese point of view the California question is not a question of immigration, but of the treatment accorded to immigrants already there. There is a feeling in Japan that this treatment has not been friendly, and that, more particularly, the method of handling the question has been lacking in courtesy."

Reason for National Pride

"My conviction is that Japan would agree to anything reasonable which the United States and friendly way, and in a manner that does not raise the question of the inferiority or superiority of races. The Japanese are very patriotic. They have reason for national pride. In 60 years they have converted a feudal nation with no contact with the world into a nation ranking as a great power, with a constitutional government, and have adopted, in a very large measure, the moral standards of the west."

"But in the minds of a large number of people the Japanese question is quite a different one. This attitude is a suspicion of the character of the national aims of Japan, a fear that those aims are militaristic, that Japan wants to extend her political influence and territory by force, and that in doing this, Japan is not sincere in any program of adhering to the Open Door policy of equal opportunity for trade in the Orient, but that Japan's aim is to give preference to the Japanese wherever her political power is interested. It seems to me that underneath all that is the real Japanese question. The fact that the real problem is that there are 57,000,000 people on an island of area less than California, only one-eighth of which is arable. That land is under the most intensive cultivation possible and cannot feed the present population, which is growing about 700,000 a year. It has grown from 32,000,000 in 1871 to 57,000,000 now. There is the real problem. Japan's land is bearing a greater population than she can feed and the population is growing larger every year."

Export Difficulties

"Now the Japanese very properly ask: 'What would you have us do?' You say we shall not come to the North American continent, and we agree to that. We don't like to agree to it on the ground of inferiority, but we do agree to it. But there is the problem of tomorrow's dinner, and the Japanese are cut out, not only from North America, but from Australia and our own Pacific possessions, and we hold a critical attitude about any Japanese attempt to extend either political influence or territory on the continent of Asia. So they ask what we want them to do. I don't think we have considered the Japanese question in those terms at all."

"Now some may say, why not do as England has done? Export your manufactures. There are difficulties about that. The Japanese have not the coal and iron that England has; in fact they have very little of either. England established her industrial supremacy by being first in the field and having these great resources of raw material. It is a very difficult matter for Japan, without raw materials, with the neutral markets of the world largely controlled by America and Great Britain, to build up successfully a manufacture that would permit her to export goods sufficient to balance the imports which she must have."

Backwardness of Asia

"Now there is a great background there, of China, Mongolia, Manchuria, Siberia. It has really one-third of the world's population and it is in a state of disintegration. There is literally no government in Siberia. Siberia is just returning to a primeval state, her currency is valueless, and she is without any of the economic machinery of commerce."

"China is little better so far as authority of central government is concerned. China has local government, but the central government is inefficient, weak and corrupt, and does not represent the will of the people. China has been given a republican form of government without any capacity to administer it. Her people are said to be 95 per cent illiterate. They speak 20 different dialects, hardly understandable one by another. The written language is different from any of the spoken. She is without communications, without experience in national government. The mass of her people never participated in national government. There is a promising development in the so-called student movement, which has some conception of national unity. But there is an entire lack of harmony between the North and the South. Politically they are a backward people."

SIGNS OF ALBANIAN UNREST INCREASING

Assassination of General Essad Pasha Is Attributed to the Nationalist Dissatisfaction at the Threatened Mandate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The young man Rustem Aveni, who shot General Essad Pasha, head of the Albanian delegation in Paris, is found to be of Albanian nationality and the act is attributed to dissatisfaction of large numbers of Albanians with the policy of the general. He has certainly favored transactions with the Entente, and while not renouncing the independence of Albania, was not opposed to compromise.

The Albanian Nationalists, however, demand total independence, which they



Area of unrest in Albania
Cluster of villages in hinterland of Valona, such as Dukati, Tepeleni, Trajas and Kanina, as shown in map, is scene of recent fighting. Italian claims on this part of Albania have met with stout resistance from Albanian Nationalists.

from China, to the effect that the secession of several provinces from the militaristic government of the South had led to definite promise of early resumption of the Shanghai peace negotiations between the North and the South.

Mr. Vanderlip has not heard this news and the interviewer then informed him that the liberal movement in the South, progressing away from the remaining two militaristic administrators in Canton, was in charge of such leaders as Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and according to reliable information in New York City was approaching steps which might result in an agreement with the North and probably establishment of a central government which could bring about unity and gather under the liberalism aroused and now being spread by the students movement.

Mr. Vanderlip was interested in this information, but his opinion that Japan is the only strong force in the Far East was apparently not influenced by it, and he proceeded further to express that opinion.

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INDEX FOR JUNE 15, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	Dry Europe in 1925 Is Predicted.....	8
Stock Market Quotations.....	9	Canada's Move to Enter Diplomacy.....	8
Bonds Selling at High Yields.....	9	Waterways May Help Lower Costs.....	12
Hesitant Market in Cotton Cloth.....	9	End of Canada's Debate on Budget.....	12
Position of Some Railroad Stocks.....	9	Shoe Makers Go Direct to Wearers.....	12
Shoe Buyers.....	9	Illustrations.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 15	Map of Albania.....	1
The Return of Sun Yat Sen.....	15	Ah-Mei.....	1
Surprising Census Figures.....	15	Astronomical Chart.....	5
Essad Pasha.....	15	"Grain of Mustard Seed" Sketches.....	14
A City Church.....	15	"The Cove," by Charles H. Woodbury.....	15
Editorial Notes.....	15	Labor.....	1
General News.....	1	Need for Good Will Among the Na- tions Is Urged by Labor.....	1
Nominee of Republicans Is Strict Party Man.....	1	Special Articles.....	1
British Plans for Palestine Stated.....	1	A Bookman's Memories.....	2
Japan as Strong Force in Far East.....	1	The Nightjar.....	2
Socialists Open Their Campaign.....	1	Ah-Mei.....	2
Serious Deadlock in German Politics.....	1	Albania Becoming a Land of Roses.....	2
Signs of Albanian Unrest Increasing.....	1	It Was the.....	2
Comment on Work of Republicans.....	2	The Autocrat of the High Road.....	2
Republicans Plan Winning Battle.....	2	The Southern Sky for July.....	5
Campaign Claims of Republicans.....	2	Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	8
Republicans and Armenia Issue.....	2	Sporting.....	Page 10
Unified Operation of Railways Urged.....	2	College Crews Working Hard.....	10
The Common Good as National Ideal.....	2	Scores Are High in Women's Golf.....	10
Labor Will Study Ireland's Problem.....	4	Theaters.....	Page 14
League to Handle Critical Question.....	4	Madrid's Theater Season.....	14
Financing Means of Readjustment.....	4	Yacht Regatta Trials Today.....	14
Confirmation of Mexican Arrests.....	4	College Crews Working Hard.....	14
Communist Party Congress Review.....	5	Madrid's Theater Season.....	14
Impetus to Third Party Movement.....	5	"A Grain of Mustard Seed" and "A Southern Maid" New Plays in Italy.....	14
French Policy in Regard to Vatican.....	5	Celtic Players in New York City.....	14
Financial Side of Lympe Meeting.....	5	Circus in Boston.....	8
Lord Sinha and Party Cleavages.....	6	The Home Forum.....	Page 15
Spain Reaps Rich Tourist Harvest.....	7	The "Creator" A Japanese View of London.....	15
Tech Society Is Founded in Britain.....	7	Austria's Army Is Reconstructed.....	7

stored the situation. It is estimated that 200 Albanians were killed; while nearly 1000 have been arrested and deported, the civil population being removed to Italy.

The mayor has been placed under arrest and evacuation of Durazzo has been suspended. Disturbances were renewed at night, but the Italian troops had control of the situation and strong naval reinforcements have arrived.

Scene of Albanian Fighting

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Dispatches received today state that on June 6, Albanian rebels began isolated attacks in the region of Kanina, Dukati, and Tepeleni to the south and southwest of Valona. The Italian forces opposed strong resistance, giving way only before the superior strength of the enemy. The garrisons of Tepeleni and Dukati capitulated, but the other garrisons retreated.

BRITISH PLANS FOR PALESTINE STATED

High Commissioner Announces
Policy of Government by British
and Local Officials and of
Economic Development

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Herbert Samuel, recently appointed High Commissioner for Palestine, was invested by King George on Saturday with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Sir Herbert, as he now is, has made an important announcement to the press on his future work in Palestine. His intentions comprise complete religious liberty, civilian administration for the country, higher ranks to consist of British officials, other ranks to be open to local population irrespective of creed; economic development of country to be actively promoted and order firmly enforced.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The general ideas which will be followed by the new administration in Palestine were announced today by Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine. Sir Herbert said:

"Complete religious liberty will be maintained in Palestine. Places sacred to the great religions will remain in control of the adherents of those religions. Civilian administration for the country will be established immediately. The higher ranks will consist of British officials of ability and experience. The other ranks will be open to the local population, irrespective of creed. Order will be firmly enforced. The economic development of the country will be actively promoted."

"In accordance with the decision of the allied and associated powers, measures will be adopted to reconstruct the Jewish national home in Palestine. The yearnings of the Jewish people for 2000 years, of which the modern Zionist Movement is the latest expression, will at last be realized. The steps taken to this end will be consistent with scrupulous respect for the rights of the present non-Jewish inhabitants."

"The country has room for a larger population than it now contains, and Palestine, properly provided with roads, railways, harbors and electric power, with the soil more highly cultivated, the waste lands reclaimed, forests planted and malaria extirpated, with town and village industries encouraged, can maintain a large additional population, not only without hurt, but, on the contrary, with much advantage to the present inhabitants."

"Immigration of the character that is needed will be admitted into the country in proportion as its development allows employment to be found. Above all, educational and spiritual influences will be fostered in the hope that once more there may radiate from the Holy Land the moral forces of service to mankind. These are the purposes which, under superintendence of the League of Nations, the British Government in the exercise of its mandate for Palestine will seek to promote."

SERIOUS THREAT TO VICTORIAN INDUSTRIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—The strike of gasworkers, electricians, engine-drivers, firemen and other workers threatens to paralyze the industries of Victoria and may cause an upheaval greater than the strike of 1917.

Volunteers are coming forward in great numbers to supply public necessities.

ALAND ISLANDS QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The "Svenska Dagblad" states that apparently three Scandinavian countries have united to take joint action with regard to Finnish military occupation of the Aland Islands. Negotiations were carried on on Saturday between the Swedish Premier, Hjalmar Branting, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Palmstierna, and the Danish and Norwegian ministers. The same paper also published a report that the Finnish Government has modified its viewpoint and is willing to accept a plebiscite.

NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICANS IS A STRICT PARTY MAN

Record of Warren G. Harding
on Leading Issues—Opposed
League of Nations and Favored
Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding, the nominee of the Republican Party for the Presidency of the United States, is a strictly party man. His record in that respect shows hardly a flaw. There has been a great deal of disagreement within the Senate ranks during the last year or two on both sides of the chamber, but the Republican leaders never had to worry about Senator Harding. He was not a prolific speaker, but he voted "right," which meant, in the last year, that he was always opposed to President Wilson and that he never wavered in his support of the Lodge reservations to the Treaty of Peace. He was one of the 37 Senators who signed the round robin, submitted to the Senate by Senator Lodge in March, 1919, giving public notice that they were opposed to the League of Nations advocated by the President. He was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, which held meetings to which were summoned Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and others who had part in the making of the Peace Treaty. He was one of the number who went to the White House to question the President, and he asked about the "moral question" feature of the League.

Senator Harding voted for the Lodge reservations, and for cloture on the amendments, and for the Knox resolution to end the war with Germany. He voted for the La Follette resolution reservation that the United States withdraw in one year if European nations did not discontinue the policy of raising armies in peace times by conscription, and for the reservation by the United States of the right to decide what questions affect its honor or vital interests.

On prohibition, Senator Harding favored the constitutional amendment, voted "no" on the Sheppard amendment to extend the Reed bone-dry provision to the District of Columbia and supported a referendum to the citizens. He voted in favor of overruling the President's veto on the Volstead enforcement act. He was paired with the motion of James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, to lift war-time prohibition so far as light wines and beer were concerned. On the motion to table the resolution he would have voted "aye" if he had been at liberty, he stated.

Mr. Harding incurred the enmity of Labor by voting for the Esch-Cummins bill with the original anti-strike clause. He also voted to limit federal control of the railroads to within 12 months after the war.

Senator Harding opposed the establishment of a permanent employment bureau in the Department of Labor and was against Labor on stop work systems in government arsenals and other matters. He voted against several amendments to tax war profits from 60 to 75 per cent; voted for the Espionage Act; against the wheat guarantee; for woman suffrage on final vote; was paired against the oil, coal and gas land leasing bill; voted to extend the Corrupt Practices Act to primaries, and opposed the Thomas resolution for a 100 per cent tax on all campaign contributions exceeding \$500.

Senator Harding On Treaty

He Did Not Regard Formal Pro-nouncement of Peace as Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In view of the plank in the Republican platform on the League of Nations, the record of the party nominee for the presidency is being scanned to see what evidence he has given of favoring a definite foreign policy, other than that of standing with Mr. Lodge and the other Republicans who opposed ratification.

Mr. Harding's most recent commitment on the subject was a few weeks ago, when the Knox resolution was before the Senate. He declared on the floor of the Senate that he did not regard a pronouncement of formal peace as tremendously essential to the welfare of the United States or to the promotion of trade relationship with other nations. He further asserted that he did not think a formal declaration of peace necessary to continued freedom from hostilities nor to a resumption of commercial relations with Germany.

Concern Over Powers of Senate

He considered the significance of the passage of the resolution to be its re-establishment of the constitutional powers of the United States Congress. It not only reestablishes the powers of Congress, but it particularly emphasizes the powers of the Senate as a coordinate body in the making of treaties, he thought.

"I do not think any one man is big enough to run the United States Government, much less to attempt to run the world. I believe it is going to be a

fortunate hour in American history when this government has demonstrated once more that this republic is not subject to the dictation of one man.

"Senators on the other side of the Chamber know just as well as I do that the League of Nations would have been disposed of months ago and this republic would have been enjoying formal peace if it had not been for the insistent obstinacy of the Chief Executive of the United States."

Senator Harding said that he believed no other legislation than that carried in the Knox resolution was necessary to reestablish relations with Germany and that no formal treaty was necessary.

Chief Executive Blamed

"Throughout the period of the war this republic was not in any way allied with those with whom we fought," he asserted. "We are known only as an isolated power, and because of the obstinacy of the Chief Executive, whose dictum we refused to accept, we have stood aside and witnessed the Old World restore itself to peace, and we are left on the outside. I was one who believed in some new international relationship. I am sorry we could not go into it on our own terms, as we ought, when the League covenant first came back. But we frittered away our day of opportunity to dictate the terms on which we might enter."

"Now we witness the world at peace, and here is the United States at formal war with Germany. There is no necessity for it. We are literally at peace, why not say so? And if the President in his obstinacy refuses to say so, then let the Congress assert itself and say war no longer abides." Senator Harding asserted that there was but one way of recovery from war and war waste since the world began, and that was to work, to produce and exchange; but we need not worry on this side of the Atlantic for the war-torn nations of the Old World were certain to seek American favors in trade. "So the peace resolution is not seriously involved in a continuation of peaceful relationships," he declared.

New National Committee

Names of Members Reported to Convention So Far

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following are the members of the new Republican National Committee so far chosen by state delegations and reported to the convention: Alabama, Oliver D. Street; Arizona, Allan B. Jaynes; Arkansas, H. L. Remmel; Colorado, John P. Vivian; Connecticut, J. Henry Horaback; Delaware, T. Coleman Du Pont; Florida, J. Coleman Du Pont; Georgia, George W. Bean; Idaho, John W. Hart; Illinois, Lawrence Y. Sherman; Indiana, Joseph B. Keating; Iowa, John T. Adams; Kentucky, A. T. Hert; Louisiana, Emile Kuntz; Maine, Guy P. Gannett; Maryland, William P. Jackson; Massachusetts, John W. Weeks; Michigan, Fred M. Warner; Minnesota, M. J. Mulvihill; Missouri, Jacob L. Babler; Montana, D. H. P. Shelley; Nebraska, R. P. Howell; Nevada, George Wingfield; New Hampshire, Fred W. Estabrook; New Jersey, Hamilton F. Keen; New Mexico, H. O. Bursum; New York, Charles D. Hilles; North Carolina, John M. Moorehead; North Dakota, Gunder Olson; Ohio, R. M. Hynicka; Oklahoma, Jake L. Hamon; Oregon, R. E. Williams; Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose; Rhode Island, Fred S. Peck; South Dakota, W. C. Cook; Tennessee, John W. Overall; Texas, H. P. MacGregor; Utah, E. Bamberger; Virginia, C. B. Slomp; Washington, Guy E. Kelly; West Virginia, V. L. Higland; Wisconsin, Alfred T. Rogers; Wyoming, Patrick Sullivan; District of Columbia, E. F. Colladay; Alaska, J. C. McBride; Philippines, Henry B. McCoy; Porto Rico, R. H. Todd; Hawaii, Robert W. Shingle.

Nominee at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential candidate, arrived in Washington at midnight on Sunday and found awaiting him about a thousand persons who had been there for two or three hours. He begged off from making a speech, and again yesterday, when he was asked by John McElroy of the Grand Army of the Republic to address Flag Day exercises to be conducted last evening in front of the Capitol by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish War veterans and American Legion, he asked to be excused on the score of press engagements.

In fact, Mr. Harding has no intention of making speeches at this stage of the campaign and he also said yesterday when a French journalist presented a questionnaire, that he would not answer specific questions of that kind until after he had received his formal notification and made his speech of acceptance, in which he would set forth his views on the issues of the campaign.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, and Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, returned early yesterday morning. Other Republican senators are expected this week, and politicians from various localities will journey to Washington to take part in the formal convocations of the party.

James H. Lewis for Vice-President DALLAS, Texas—James Hamilton Lewis, formerly United States Senator from Illinois, declared here on Sunday night that he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President at the San Francisco convention.

CAMPAIGN CLAIMS OF REPUBLICANS

One Will Be Based on Party's Financial Policy—"Economy" of Congress Compared With "Waste" of the Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican claims at the coming election will rest largely upon what leaders of the Republican Party consider to be its praiseworthy financial policy, it was indicated yesterday, when a statement by James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, was made public to show "the economy of the present Republican Congress, as compared with the waste and extravagance of the Democratic Congress that just preceded it."

Mr. Good presents a statement to the effect that the executive departments asked \$4,514,151,326.40 for 1920; that the Sixty-Fifth Congress had allowed \$3,767,975,974.73 in its third session and that the first session of the Sixty-Sixth (Republican) Congress had allowed only \$2,328,283,432.76, a reduction of \$1,685,867,893.64 from department estimates and of \$939,692,541.97 from the Democratic Congress allowance.

"It has been urged that the action of Congress in refusing to appropriate the full amount estimated does not mean a saving," he continues. "In some instances that is true, but in the main the refusal of Congress to make appropriations takes away from the executive departments the opportunity to spend the money asked for."

Economies of Congress

Mr. Good then asserts that the second session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress continued the economies of the first and that the total savings of the two sessions, net, is \$2,710,290,495.80. The statement goes on to recall that President Wilson in his message to Congress on August 8, 1919, asked that something be done to reduce living costs. Subsequently he caused to be sent to Congress an estimate for the Department of Justice of \$1,000,000 to be used for the detection and prosecution of crime, including the prosecution of profiteers and hoarders, \$502,060 for the Department of Agriculture, \$475,000 for the Department of Labor, \$485,000 for the Department of Commerce, and \$500,000 for the Federal Trade Commission. The Appropriations Committee of the House, to which these requests were referred, held extensive hearings. That committee gave the Department of Justice the \$1,000,000 it requested and came to the conclusion that much of the other money, if appropriated, would be wasted in the employment of useless officers and clerks, that much of it was to carry on a duplication of work in these various departments, and that the applications, if made in full, would be largely if not entirely wasted.

Criticism of President

Congress appropriated \$150,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, but the money was not used because "it realized that it could not reduce the high cost of living by such expenditure," the statement adds. "Congress was impressed with the fact that every violation of law, whether be it profiteer or hoarder, who was unlawfully increasing the cost of the necessities of life, should be sent to prison, and it appropriated every dollar asked by the department for this purpose. And what has been the result? Since that appropriation was made the price of commodities, according to government reports, have steadily increased. We have witnessed the price of sugar rise from 10 cents per pound, when the appropriation was made, to more than 30 cents a pound in certain localities, and to an average price throughout the United States of more than 25 cents per pound. Certainly Congress is not responsible for this increase. Would it not be profitable for the President to examine his own action regarding sugar to ascertain who is responsible for the increase in price?"

The statement concludes with criticism of the President for his veto of the peace resolution and with further financial statements.

James F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, in a statement issued yesterday, queries why, if the Republicans have saved so much money, they have not reduced the tax rate correspondingly.

EMBASSY PICKETING A POLICE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inability of the local police to cope with the streets in front of the Embassy and also when the flag was burned in front of the Treasury, has called attention to the laws of the District of Columbia, under which, it is claimed, the district police have no authority to prevent loitering or the formation of groups of persons on the street. This was the opinion of the district courts when the White House was picketed by militant suffragists.

The acts of the Irish women, it is pointed out, harm neither the Ambassador nor the British Nation, but they do place the United States Government in the position of finding it necessary to offer apologies for the bad manners of its citizens.

It is obvious that the lack of authority on the part of the police to prevent loitering and to break up incipient gatherings on the streets might lead to serious trouble, and an effort will be made to have the defect remedied.

COMMENT ON WORK OF REPUBLICANS

Editorial Views on Platform and Nominees of Chicago Convention—Choice of Men Is Said to Please the Democrats

Further comment by American editors on the platform and nominations of the Republican national convention at Chicago is appended.

The New York Evening Sun

Both Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge are men of courage, honor, and good humor, and these qualities always win the public favor. Further, they are singularly free from those enmities and suspicions which often, even though unjustly, attend the careers of political leaders. These two have none but friends in the party; even leading men in the Democracy speak appreciatively of them. They are as much superior to any candidate whom the opposing party is likely to offer as the Republican Party's platform is to any the Democracy can frame without stultifying its own recent history.

French Views Expressed

Wide Difference of Opinion In Press on Mr. Harding's Nomination

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—French comment on the selection of Warren G. Harding as Republican candidate for the presidency is very plentiful today. France has followed the preliminaries of the election with the greatest possible interest, because it is realized that unprecedented importance must be given to the choice of the eventual successor to President Wilson. Here it is generally assumed that the Republican candidate is certain to be victorious. Apparently this view arises from the general French ignorance of American political machinery and an imperfect realization of the fact that nothing is so uncertain and full of surprises as a presidential election.

Taking Mr. Harding, then, as a favorite in the race, he is on the whole considered as more favorable to France than either Hiram W. Johnson or Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood. Nevertheless, there are no illusions about his opposition to the Versailles Treaty, and most of the commentators resist themselves to the prospect of the total disinterestedness of America in European politics.

The "Journal," for example, declares that the fact that Mr. Harding has the patronage of the bosses, Philander C. Knox and Henry Cabot Lodge, sufficiently indicates that he incarnates from the international viewpoint the policy which brought the American Senate up against the Versailles Treaty.

The "Republique Française" says: "As there is every chance that the candidate designated at Chicago will shortly be elected President, we must accustom ourselves to the idea that our old associate will ratify neither the Treaty nor the covenant. What is certain is that the men who tomorrow will direct American politics have decided to accept the lowest minimum of charges of the old world. With them American imperialism will reach its height."

As for "Perrinax," an influential publicist, who writes in the "Echo de Paris," he says that the situation can be summed up in a single phrase, "No more League of Nations." He refuses to attach any importance to the academic motion in favor of the institution of a court of international arbitration, for, in Anglo-Saxon countries, he adds, all parties feel obliged to repeat empty phrases of a pacifist and humanitarian character.

His interpretation may be quoted as showing how the situation looks to French eyes:

"The fact that the Republican Party has already proclaimed its intention of renewing with England the old controversy relative to favorable treatment of American ships in the Panama Canal and that it menace Canada with refusal of coal if America can not freely import wood pulp for the manufacture of paper, is highly significant, but we need not fear that this attitude will turn to complete abstention from European affairs or to hostilities toward Europe. Too many elements in the Republican Party are intimately interested in our preoccupation."

The "Matin" strikes a note of satisfaction. It states that the possibility of Mr. Johnson's candidature was very disquieting. Mr. Harding, on the other hand, merits French respect and the warmest sympathy.

Washington Views

How Cabinet Members and Senators Regard Nominations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, when informed of the nomination on Saturday evening merely remarked, "Alas, poor Harding!"

E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he did not think Mr. Harding's candidacy would appeal to the farmers of the west. "The farmers of the United States will judge the intentions of the Republican Party in agriculture by the record of the last Congress," he said. "That Congress cut the estimates of the Department of Agriculture by \$2,000,000 and made it necessary to curtail many activities. There is nothing in the candidacy of Mr. Harding that will appeal to the farmers of the west. He has not shown

any particular interest in them and has been identified with big business and reaction not progressive interests. I think the Republican farmers will be dissatisfied. The farmers will look more to performance than to platform, and will weigh the latter in accordance with what has already been done."

"Compromise Ticket"

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who has been in close accord with President Wilson, particularly in connection with the League of Nations, expressed the view that Senator Harding was a candidate well qualified to run on the Republican platform.

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia and former Secretary of Treasury, himself a Democratic possibility for the presidential nomination, felt that the victory should go to the Democrats. "It is a compromise ticket and a compromise platform," said Mr. Glass. "The Republicans could have named a stronger candidate—Hughes or Hoover, for example. However, Mr. Harding is safer for them to nominate than Wood or Lowden. The platform impresses me as being distressingly weak and lacking in frankness."

Western Opinion

Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, felt that the nomination of Mr. Harding was the "only consistent thing that this standpoint, colorless convention has done." Candidate and platform, he thought, were fully acceptable to "the peculiar philosophy of big business." Should the Democrats nominate a man clearly in sympathy with the policies of the government, he felt that such a man would be elected by a large majority.

Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, one of the few members of Congress who remained in the capital, expressed himself as much pleased with the choice of Mr. Harding, whom he characterized as "an excellent candidate for the party." "The nomination of Mr. Harding was a brilliant stroke," he said. "I am more than delighted. Mr. Harding will be a strong candidate. There is nothing to apologize for in the nomination. The Republican Party can be proud of its record."

When asked about prospects on the Pacific coast, Mr. Jones said the party would carry all the Pacific coast states. Those states, he said, were normally Republican and Mr. Harding would be a popular candidate there.

The New York Evening Post

The disheartening thing about it is that the Republic which it is made, not by the "Old Guard" alone but with the connivance of many of those who call themselves progressives. If it had been dictated to a boss-controlled convention there would have been hope for the party in a revolt of its better members. But when Kansas, on the fatal ninth ballot, went solidly into the Harding camp, she trampled the progressive banner under her feet and made of her loudly-voiced professions of light and leading a scrap of paper. The nomination is all the worse because it perfectly fits the platform. If the Republicans had left the selection of their standard-bearer to their dearest foes, they would have probably found themselves with the very candidate whom they have named. Here is harmony, indeed, but when before has it been considered a happy stroke for a party to nominate the man whom its opponents were praying for? Any advantage that the Republicans may gain by going to Ohio once more for a presidential nominee can easily be offset at San Francisco by putting Governor Cox at either the head or the tail of the Democratic ticket. It is too early to say that the Democrats deserve to win in November, but we have no hesitation in saying that the Republicans richly deserve to lose.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

Harding and Coolidge make a clean, unmistakable, acceptable Republican ticket. They will give the country a Republican administration. They will not attempt to play Providence to a resentful, jealous, decidedly unready world. They will not surrender to the threat of any organized class, whether it menace the public interest with the money-power of the "trust" power. They will hold a "brief" only for the people. That is, indeed, the conspicuous thing about both men. Harding defends and as an employer works with trade unionism which has, he testifies, "Done more to advance the cause of Labor than all other agencies combined," and yet he voted as a senator, against permitting the "strike" to be used to blackmail the public into unfairly coercing a public utility.

Coolidge courageously brands that cowardly and inhuman betrayal of a defenseless community into the hands of criminal thugs, a police "strike," as desertion in the face of the enemy and resolutely employs troops to preserve order, to put down civil banditry and to reassert the majesty of public law.

Philadelphia Inquirer

By the selection of Warren G. Harding as the candidate of the Republican convention for the Presidency and Calvin Coolidge for Vice-President, the convention at Chicago has reached a happy solution of the difficulty that confronted it. The essence of statesmanship is compromise. It became obvious as the balloting went on that of the leading candidates none could secure a majority. Senator Harding proved acceptable to many who had originally preferred another. He will prove equally acceptable to the party as a whole and to the country. He should rally Republicans of all shades of opinion to devotion to a common cause. Governor Coolidge has amply proved his political courage and his ability.

Hartford Courant

The Republican Party nominates for President of the United States Senator

Warren G. Harding of Ohio; for Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts. March 4 next will see them in the White House.

The choice went to Harding, for in him was recognized an able, and worthy leader who could command the united support of his party and the adherence of a large part of that political unclassified body of voters called, for lack of a better term, independents. He is a standard bearer worthy of the party he represents.

The Republican Party has pledged itself to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people their constitutional government. The selection of Harding and Coolidge is an added proof that it means what it says.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Harding resembles Garfield somewhat in his qualities, but the people of Ohio who know him best, see a closer comparison with McKinley. He is, without doubt, a man of the McKinley type, having much the same sane and balanced judgment, the same soberness of demeanor, the same conservatism of speech. They look upon him as a safe man, a man who can be depended upon to steer a straight course in the difficult waters of this complex time, a man who has no fantastic notions, but who is actuated by plain common sense. And his conduct in the Senate supports that view. He is never a firebrand, never loud-mouthed, never rhetorical. He speaks calmly, plainly, and to the point, and as he speaks so he does.

Springfield Republican

The two parties are not apart in principle or practice today on many public questions, such as taxation, banking and currency, social reform, industrial relations and railroads, conservation and federal administration. The prospect is that when both platforms are before us, it will be found that the chief difference between them this year in principle concerns the issues associated with the League of Nations.

Boston Post

The nomination by the Republicans at Chicago of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio for President and Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, puts into the field of national politics a strong ticket. Senator Harding has had a successful and creditable career as newspaper proprietor, Lieutenant-Governor and United States Senator. He has done his work well and with a certain tact that has not aroused animosities.

Senator Harding's character is unassailable. He is a man of charming address; a good speaker, a ready debater and a vigorous and persuasive campaigner. Governor Coolidge admirably balances the ticket. His qualities of fidelity, courage and patriotism are now known not only in Massachusetts, but the country over. It is no exaggeration to say that he personally will garner a great many votes for the party that might otherwise not go to it. The Democratic Party will have to step lively to win against Harding and Coolidge.

The Washington Herald

Senator Harding, unlike some of the other candidates, had not become vulnerable on the score of indefensible expenditures to win results in the primaries. His record both as state official and as a federal official is unimpeachable for his regularity. He is eminently "safe" on the issue of the League he has stood with Senator Lodge and can champion the plank of the party platform dealing with important international problems. He never sympathized with President Roosevelt nor the "Progressive" movement within the party, and inheritors of the Roosevelt tradition in the Wood and Johnson camps must now adjust themselves to the fact.

The Washington Post

The Republicans of the United States have met and solved with consummate skill the two problems of defining their battle plans and choosing their leader. They have mixed courage with discretion in shaping their platform and have nominated a candidate who has more points of availability and fewer handicaps than any other man considered for the nomination.

The struggle will revolve around the single issue arising from President Wilson's peace plan. The Republican Party totally rejects that plan and Senator Harding has been most emphatic in his opposition. The Democratic Party must either support the Wilson plan or repudiate it, and it must make this choice forthwith.

The Chicago Evening Post

No engineering specifications were ever more closely adhered to by a contractor for a bridge than were the specifications of the Senate cabal by the Republican national convention. It was, we are told, a free and "untrammeled" convention. That is but a part of the truth. The "untrammeled" delegates were "free" only to try to nominate on first ballots one or the other of the non-senatorial candidates. While they were attempting this visibly hopeless task, the Senate kept its delegates together, waiting for the psychological moment to put over the man whom it had picked out for the nomination months ago. It was not a "bossed" convention, it was a manipulated convention. There was no "steamroller," but it happened that when cries rose for speeches from men who might throw monkey wrenches, the chairman announced that the gentlemen were not in the hall, and when motions to adjourn were made, the chairman saw only the gentlemen whom he desired to see.

The only fly in the Republican ointment is the question, "Can the ticket be elected?"

The independent voter will have to give the answer.

REPUBLICANS PLAN WINNING BATTLE

Outlook Presented as Result of Convention's Action—Harmony Apparent Despite Disappointments—Issue Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The shouting and the tumult of the Republican national convention are over. The losers in the race have extended their congratulations to the winner, reassuring their followers that they take their beating "standing up." Delegates are departing as fast as the trains can carry them, and the chief actors in the nominating drama, the men who worked behind the scenes, are on their way elsewhere.

The managers of the 1920 campaign are laying their plans for Republican victory, with Will H. Hays, reelected chairman of the new Republican National Committee, and perfecting the organization which is to take the field. For the minute, the question of supreme importance is the character of the Republican ticket, its probable appeal to the masses of the voters of the country, and the chances of Republican victory of the Harding-Coolidge ticket on the platform adopted by the Republican Party. Although opinion varies, there is the substantial claim of the Republican Party to be restored to the full responsibility of government.

Senator Harding's Record

The candidate for the presidency is a four-square American, who has worked his way up from the humblest of beginnings to the high position from which he is, perhaps, to be called to the highest office in the land. He has proved himself in private and public life worthy of confidence. His experience is many-sided, as that of a chief executive of the government must be if he is to fulfill his duties with judgment tested by real knowledge of affairs. As a journalist of attainment, as a successful business man, as a lawyer, and as a man who has proved his worth, both as a state executive and as an influential member of the national Senate, the party may well claim for him from American voters the heavy responsibility of the presidency. As President, Mr. Harding would bring to government general agreement on one thing: the ticket is admittedly as strong as anything the Republican Party could have named in a convention. The outstanding feature was its disinclination, amounting even to dread, to go beyond the beaten path of Republican "stand-patism."

Harmony First of All

In this respect the convention was not different from the "old guard" leaders who pulled the strings. The latter gave the assembled delegates what they wanted and what would secure party harmony, as nearly as possible. The issues with which the name of Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, was greeted when his band of delegates balloted in his favor, was an indication of the temper of the assemblage.

This being granted, it can be safely stated that few people, apart from those actively behind the nomination, claim that Senator Warren G. Harding received the coveted honor by reason of his known statesmanship or because of a distinguished record. In the United States Senate he was not one of the conspicuous members. He took little or no part in the gigantic struggle over the League of Nations; he was never a non-conformist; he was always a party man, a regular and standard-patter, and his victory was the reward of his loyal friends, above all, the death of available men of high caliber in Republican ranks.

In the aftermath yesterday the ticket was undergoing analysis by the political prophets. Such as believe this is a "Republican year," and that the country is going Republican any how, affected confidence in the outcome of the nomination. At the same time, many Republicans were far from

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The independent voter will have to give the answer.

over-confident. They pointed out that it is becoming more and more apparent every day that the Republican Party cannot ride to victory on the anti-Wilson sentiment.

Democratic Outlook

The Democratic national convention, about to gather at San Francisco, has now the advantage of holding the "inner lines." It is expected that the Democratic leaders, as the initial stroke, will attempt to place the fight on the issue of "liberalism" versus the extreme "conservatism" typified in the Republican nominee, if not in their platform; and the undoubted conservatism of Senator Harding will be capitalized and exploited by the Democrats as "reactionism." This is the way the political game will be played, and in a year when great masses of voters are concerned over the issue of liberalism, the method has potentialities. One may confidently expect the San Francisco convention to give the country a mixture of liberal promises, with the "law and order plank" which is on the verge of becoming a mere catch word in the hands of politicians and aspirants of both parties.

There is little question about the success of the Republican Party in the New England and eastern states. The situation in the west is very different, however, observers declare. Little or no appeal is made in the Republican program or ticket to the tier of northwestern states, where the sentiment of radicalism is abroad. It is not expected that Wisconsin, Michigan, North Dakota or Idaho, for example, will be greatly attracted by a stand-pat ticket.

It is true that the Michigan delegation went over to Senator Harding on the final ballot, but it is equally well known that the delegates who were instructed for Senator Hiram Johnson were politicians who did not represent the voters in the primaries of that State, and who had served notice that they would leave the California Senator for the moment his stock began to fall.

Success Forecast

Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas affected assurance that the ticket would carry his State, though others were not quite so sure. Ohio is in the balance, having gone Democratic for nearly two decades. Party leaders hope that the appeal to state pride will bring Ohio into the Republican fold.

As they did in the convention, Senator Johnson and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho are in a position to play a very important part in the campaign. These senators can make a stronger appeal to the Republicans of the western states than either Senator Harding or Governor Coolidge are in a position to make. Senator Johnson has extended his congratulations to Senator Harding, but he is silent as to the part he will play in the campaign. Senator Borah, though not unfriendly, is maintaining a non-committal attitude.

OFFICER TRAINING CAMPS PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Annual inspection of leading colleges and schools of the country which conduct reserve officer training units shows that the grade of military instruction is "decidedly more thorough and of higher quality than ever before in the history of our country," according to an announcement yesterday by the War Department.

The results of the inspection, which was made by general staff officers, were published, with a list of institutions awarded the designation "distinguished colleges" and "honor schools" for the coming year. Inspections were made of 255 institutions.

CP LOS TO EUROPE

FROM QUEBEC TO

June 16, Emp. of France, Liverpool

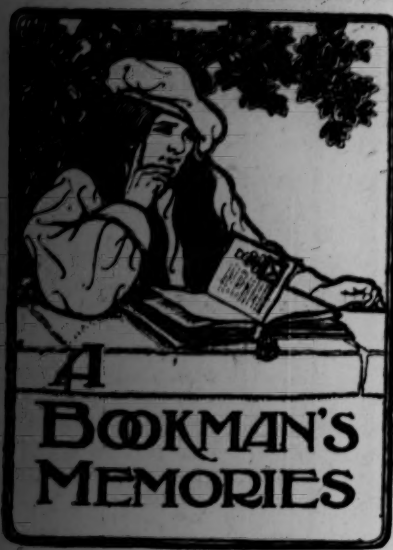
July 5, Victorian, Liverpool

July 14, Emp. of France, Liverpool

July 23, Prince

Frederick W. M. Liverpool

FROM MONTREAL TO



The Housmans

There are two Housmans as you know: there is Alfred Edward, and there is Laurence.

Perhaps you have heard Laurence lecture in an American city: you may have heard Alfred Edward lecture at University College, London, or at Cambridge; but that is not likely, as his subject is Latin, and much as you may enjoy the tongue that Virgil spoke, it is improbable that you would choose to spend an afternoon listening to a Professor of Latin. Yet your curiosity to see the author of "A Shropshire Lad" may have been so great that you were willing to unguile yourself as a student into a Cambridge or London classroom to listen to a lecture on Latin.

A. E. Housman is a one-book man. Laurence Housman has written many books.

When I call A. E. Housman a one-book man I am thinking of him as the author of "A Shropshire Lad"; for though they may be tremendously important, neither I, nor you, reader, is habitually interested in his other productions, say, "Manilius," Book I, edited 1903; Book II, 1912; Book III, 1915; and "Juvenal," edited 1905.

But everybody who cares anything for poetry is interested in "A Shropshire Lad." This little volume of 96 pages was published in 1896, and, if the author of it cares about fame, he has the satisfaction or amusement of knowing that this little volume has made him famous. A score of times during the 24 years that have elapsed since it was first published, I have met men and women who knew it, who could quote from it, and who always expressed surprise that the author had written nothing else.

(They don't call editions of Latin texts books.) It has been my habit to explain to this score or so of Housmanites that A. E.'s attitude toward literature is consistent, understandable, and admirable. The making of the poems in "A Shropshire Lad" filled his life, and occupied his thought until he was well on in the thirties, and an equal period may elapse before he is ready to publish a second volume. His well-balanced mind, caustic and cynical wit, and classical training counsel withdrawal from the literary arena until he is quite convinced that his second book is as austere and fundamentally himself as his first effort. This eminent Cambridge don, Professor of Latin and Fellow of Trinity, lives in a pleasant environment, and for better or worse lacks the "go-in-and-win-my-boy" confidence of a Richard Harding Davis.

Laurence Housman has a great admiration for his elder brother, and during his recent visit to America allowed himself to be interviewed by a representative of The Evening Post on the Housman family in general, and on A. E. in particular. I am afraid the headlines of the interview, running right across the page, will rather startle A. E. in the scholastic seclusion of Cambridge. I copy them out.

"The Famous 'Shropshire Lad' and His Brother. Years Ago A. E. Housman Created a Masterpiece. Since Then He Has Been Silent. Now Laurence Housman Tells Us About Him, and of His Own Adventures Among American Poets."

I can imagine A. E. saying when he reads these headlines—"So that is the way they do it in America. How very beastly."

The interview is excellent and informative. We are told that it was dislike of anti-climax that prevented A. E. from publishing more poems after "A Shropshire Lad." It was "too successful." He was besieged with offers for his next book (publishers are awful). To the most important of them his answer was: "This volume was 35 years in the making; I shall write the next just as slowly." And he allowed himself to give the following definition of the writing of verse: "Poetry is something that gives one a strange sensation in the back of the neck, or down the spine, or a funny feeling in the pit of the stomach."

He is a strange figure, we are further informed, retired largely into himself. In the last two decades he has written from 400 to 500 lines of poetry, every line chiseled and polished, but up to the present only one of these poems has appeared in print.

So his admirers must for the present content themselves with re-reading "A Shropshire Lad." I have just done so. For the past week I have carried the little volume about in my pocket, dipping into it at all times, rereading it until I knew almost by heart many of the grim, sad, ironical, cynical, tender, clear-cut little poems. It is the most unaffected of books. It is absolutely without pose, or artifice, yet you feel that it has been wrought upon until simplicity could be no longer simplified. The attitude of this Shropshire lad is akin to that of Thomas Hardy in many of his poems. They might be brothers in spirit. If A. E. is director than T. H. he is quite as morose. The burden of the world is lyrically heavy on

each. A. E. can never enjoy the present moment because he is always looking before and after.

As through the wild green hills of Wyre The train ran on changing sky and shire, And far behind, a fading crest, Low in the forsaken west Sank the high reared head of Cleve.

When this Shropshire lad (you get to know him very well through these poems) went to London his thoughts in the train were these:

You observe always the right word, the neat word; and the thought is always clear and candid, and never joyful.

Laurence Housman is more a man of the world. He is keener in getting wrongs righted than in the accuracy of Latin texts; in the equalization of the franchise than emendations of Juvenal. His interests are many—playwriting, fiction, art, craftsmanship, poetry, woodcuts, fairy tales. He has published many books, and I suppose that the most popular, the most successful was "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," issued anonymously in 1900. This sensitive and sentimental book led the critics a pretty dance. For weeks guesses at the authorship were made in the literary journals, and all sorts of people had to deny that they had written "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Then one day a student of modern belles lettres brought into the Academy office an article proving, through citations from other books by Laurence Housman, that he was the author of the confessions of this love-hipped Englishwoman. That ended the quest. Laurence now acknowledges the authorship of this pretty book.

Very many people in England and America are grateful to him for that delightful play "Prunella, or Love in a Dutch Garden." I cherish a moving memory of his "Bethlehem: A Nativity Play," and I have just read his "King John of Jingalo." About this I feel, as I feel about other of his books: It is on the threshold of being a fine book but it does not quite succeed in being one. As to "The Sheepfold" a curious experiment in biography, it would have been better if ferociously pruned to half the length. It is in him, I believe, to write a great book.

Meanwhile he has done a service to letters by reminding a busy world of A. E. and incidentally of himself.

He has strong views about American Freedom, and American Poetry. He, too, is a poet, but not the equal of A. E.

THE NIGHTJAR

Strange and wonderful are the life and habits of the nightjar, and as a summer visitor to English shores he is no whit less unique, though far less well-known, than the cuckoo which comes before him. For he is one of the latest of the migrants to arrive in England, and seldom do you catch a fleeting glimpse of his quaint mottled plumage until the fields and woods have put on their full-grown garb of summer. Fully eight weeks before his coming, the little chifchaff—a mere midget in comparison—was here from the Mediterranean, but only for a few months in the whole of the year are you privileged to watch the habits of this larger comer from afar.

Amongst the heather and whin-bushes of moors and commons, in arid wastes, and under the spreading bracken of the woods he makes his home, but so perfectly does his barred and mottled plumage harmonize with the surroundings which he has chosen, that you may almost place your foot upon him without being aware of his presence. Yet stay near his haunts, a while in silence and watchfulness, and then, when the lengthening shadows of the trees at last fade into darkness, you may chance to see his wonderful, noiseless gambols among the trees by the roadside, though at first you will think him far more like a great bat, or a huge fluttering night-moth, or a huge feathered bird. And soon, from a neighboring tree, you will hear his throbbing song, surely one of the strangest refrains that any bird ever uttered. To some it may seem no more than a powerful, vibratory churring, long continued, but in the stillness of the darkened woodland there is a musical charm about it that is unique beyond description.

Jellicoe's Appointment

Lord Jellicoe's appointment as Governor-General of New Zealand is rich in significance for both the young dominions in Australasia. It may reasonably be considered that Britain chose this great sailor in order that his own scheme for an empire fleet in the Pacific might be carried to a successful completion. Many Australians now expect that a distinguished soldier will be chosen Governor-General of the Commonwealth. While many would wish to see Australia's greatest leader, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, at the helm in Australia, it is more generally believed that Gen. Sir William Birdwood, "the Soul of Anzac," would have preference if a soldier were chosen.

New Zealand Elections

A member of the New Zealand Parliament, who won his seat in the general election in 1919, has been unseated because band music and motion pictures preceded his address to the electors on the eve of the poll. The law of the Dominion is very strict in forbidding candidates to woo the electors with anything lighter than political argument. The total expenditure of a candidate during an election contest is limited by law to £200, and the manner in which this sum may be spent is restricted in many respects. The idea behind the law is to prevent the rich man having an advantage over the poor man seeking the suffrages of the people.

AH-MEI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Tungchow lay moored to the Bund at Tientsin, taking on freight for her return trip down the coast. Although it was not yet half past 9, gangs of coolies, who had already been at work for more than two hours, were plodding back and forth with the dogged perseverance which was to carry them through the rest of the day. The incessant shuffling of innumerable feet; the thump and bang of bales and boxes; the rhythmic sing-song chant of the burden bearers; the sharp click-click of the bamboo tally-sticks, as the tally-men snapped them together to keep the drowsy coolies from passing "untallied"; all these blended into a symphony of the Chinese waterfront.

Out of the doors of the big "godown"—warehouse—across the street, filed coolies, singly or in pairs, with bundles and boxes, large and small, which disappeared into the great, yawning cargo door in the side of the iron hull; while from a smaller opening, farther forward in the ship's side, a double line of carriers stretched off to a great

her when she was walking along the plank that led into the open side of the steamer.

"Outside-Kingdom People"

As she stopped for a short rest before taking up a fresh armful of bricks, Ah-mei noticed that two passengers, a foreign man and woman, had already come on board, although the Tungchow was not scheduled to leave for several hours. These two "outside-kingdom people" were stretched out comfortably on long, wicker steamer chairs under the shade of the awning, and seemed to be watching the lines of toiling coolies with a lazy half interest. The man and the woman were both dressed in nice white clothes and looked very cool and comfortable up there.

Foreigners were not a new sight to Ah-mei, there were many of them in Tientsin and she had seen them ever since she could remember; but now she began to wonder, as she resumed her work, how it would feel to be a foreigner and have nothing to do all day except ride in "machine-carriages" up and down the streets; or to lie in comfortable chairs on the broad verandas of the club and the hotel; or to travel to strange new places on great iron ships like the Tungchow. They



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Ah-mei was already beginning her day's work.

pile of bricks on the river bank 100 yards away.

Among the hundred or so of brick carriers who trudged steadily up and down the river bank, not all were full-grown men. A number of them were children of various sizes, and, of these children, the smallest of all was a girl.

Ah-mei's Burden

Ah-mei's home was one of a cluster of tiny huts built of straw matting and mud, and standing on some waste land just outside the foreign concession. Her bed was a tattered comfort, a bit of matting and a thin pile of straw on the dirt floor of the single, over-inhabited room. It was not so bad in the summer time, as long as it did not rain, but in the winter it was somewhat of a problem to keep her from freezing.

Today she had found an old piece of rope from which she made a sling to go over her shoulder, and this took most of the weight off her arms, but the rope cut her shoulder, until she managed to find a torn bit of sackcloth to use as a pad.

The men could carry eight or 10, some of them even 12, bricks at a time, and for every 50 bricks that they carried from the pile to the steamer they would get a "toong-koo-dze" (a copper), worth about half a cent (United States currency at the usual rate of exchange), so some of them would earn 25 or 30 coppers a day; perhaps even 40. Ah-mei could only take three or four bricks at a time, and she had to stop every now and then to rest; but some of the boys who were a good deal bigger than she was did not take any more, and they often stopped to play or to examine the big boxes which were being brought from the "godown" across the street.

A Cog in the System

Every time Ah-mei took her armful of bricks to the boat, a man there gave her a little slip of bamboo with three or four notches cut on it, and when she had enough of these so the notches amounted to forty, the "shroff" by the brick pile would give her another sort of bamboo slip in exchange. These new bits of bamboo each represented a brick when she went to get her money at the end of the day. She must take very good care of her little pieces of bamboo. If she lost them she would not get her money.

Ah-mei plodded steadily back and forth, turning these thoughts over in her mind. She was very careful to keep up with the line because she did not want to have the others think her a nuisance; the men never were cross with her, and even the boys were nice about not bumping against

always seemed to have everything they wanted, but she had heard that they were often harsh and cruel, and even now people said that somewhere, far off in another part of the world, they were fighting terribly among themselves, but no one could explain why.

A Good Gift from Above

At this point her meditations were interrupted by a fellow worker calling her name; "Ah-mei, Ah-mei, the foreign sir summons." She turned, and there on the gang-plank almost over her head stood the foreigner. He did not look at all fierce, but, for some reason Ah-mei felt afraid. What did he want? Why had he called her? All the wild tales she had ever heard of foreign ways came back to her and she was unable to move. "Don't fear, Ah-mei, he has something for you," said one of the men standing near her. Then she looked again and saw that the man in white clothes was, indeed, holding out something and making signs that she should come and get it. Slowly she drew near and felt something slipped into her half-closed hand, looked, and saw there in her grimy little palm a coin—a bright, shiny 20-cent piece. It was more money than Ah-mei had ever before possessed at one time. Timidly she raised her eyes to the donor and from the little face shone a smile of gratitude "of purest ray serene."

As in a dream, Ah-mei stumbled slowly back to the brick pile, her treasure tightly clasped in one firm fist. Once she turned to see if the kind foreigner was still there; he had left the gang-plank but stood leaning on the rail, watching to see what she would do. At first Ah-mei did not herself know what she would do. She was afraid to put the coin in her pocket and go on working; there was too much danger of losing it. Then it dawned upon her what the gift was intended to mean: she need not work any more that day. She was to have a holiday.

From the "shroff" by the brick pile, she received the two coppers which she had already earned; she found her lunch basket beside the big tree and started slowly down the street, turning every few steps to see if her foreigner was still there. At last she reached the corner and turned for a final look. This time the man, who still stood by the rail of the ship, raised his hand in a parting gesture and, turning into the side street, Ah-mei passed out of sight.

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AMERICA BECOMING LAND OF ROSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

America is fast becoming a land of roses. For a long time the garden lovers of this country depended largely upon England, Ireland and Holland for their rose plants. In recent years, however, rosarians have devoted themselves to the production of American varieties, with such excellent results that many American roses are now commonly grown in gardens abroad. Under the present rulings of the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington it has been impossible to import rose plants commercially from other countries.

As always has been the case with roses, much of the improvement work is being done by amateurs. Capt. George C. Thomas, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., has carried on experiments over a series of years seeking to develop ever-blooming roses which should be at least in the middle Atlantic states and the Pacific Northwest. He has been remarkably successful and the results of his experiments will be published in the American Rose Annual for the present year. Of course the South has such climbers as Gloire de Dijon, and certain hybrids which bloom almost the season through, but rose growers farther north have long sighed for ramblers the beauty of which should not be confined to a single short season in the spring.

The American Rose Annual is the official publication of the Rose Society, organized in March, 1899, with a membership extending over the whole country and including both commercial and amateur rose growers. The president of the society is Robert Pyle, of West Grove, Pa., well known as a rose grower, and the editor of the Rose Annual is J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the American Civic Association, and an amateur of note.

The American Rose Society initiated the establishment of test gardens in various parts of the United States. Not only are these gardens interesting to visit, but they are becoming a valuable and far-reaching asset to rose growers by establishing the value of new varieties for garden culture in different parts of the country. Such test gardens have already been established in Washington, D. C., in Hartford, Ct., at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in Minneapolis, Minn., and Portland, Oregon.

The plan is to have in each garden at least five plants of a kind in the case of hybrids, and two of a kind in the case of climbers of every known variety that can be obtained. Accurate records are being kept as to how they flourish, the amount of bloom, and whatever other statistics may be deemed desirable. Perhaps the most famous of the test gardens is the one carried on at the Arlington Farm of the Department of Agriculture, near Washington. This test garden backed by the United States is doing a remarkable work, five or six hundred different varieties of roses being grown there. Naturally this garden is visited by thousands of people, including rose growers from all parts of the world.

While Columbia, a rose which originated in the middle west, is considered by many the finest of all American creations, a long list of other good varieties, many of them very new, might be readily compiled. In this list would be included Los Angeles, which had its birth on the Pacific coast, and the rare beauty of which won it a gold medal, highest award, at the Bagatelle Gardens in France, at the famous exhibition held there during the war. Los Angeles was in competition with the best of the new roses from all over the world, and won much praise for the hybridizers of America. The rose Premier and the double Ophelia, two roses registered in 1916, have already become highly popular greenhouse roses. Another American rose, and one which was originated in Massachusetts, called Hadley, has largely superseded the American Beauty in many parts of the country.

A rose which sells largely in the Philadelphia and New York markets is called My Maryland, and was originated at Baltimore. Although Killarney is an Irish rose, while Killarney which is now the most popular of all roses grown by florists in America, had its origin in Massachusetts. From Canada has come Dunlop, by all means the best greenhouse rose put out by a Dominion hybridizer. The most indefatigable rose experimenter in America is Dr. W. Van Fleet of the Department of Agriculture. Several of the best of all the new roses, especially among the climbers, are the result of his persistent work, and the rose which bears his name is



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without question the finest pink hardy climbing rose yet originated. Dr. Robert Huey, of Philadelphia, has also done much for rose growers and has made a reputation the world over. John Cook in Baltimore, Robert Montgomery, of Hadley, Massachusetts, W. H. Walsh, of Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Indiana, are among the other rosarians who have added to the list of fine new varieties.

Here and there throughout the country there are amateurs whose enthusiasm has resulted in the organization of strong rose societies. Rev. E. N. Mills, D. D., of Syracuse, is such a man, and through his energetic efforts the Syracuse Rose Society has become the largest and strongest in the United States. Now other cities, notably Rochester and Albany, are beginning to pattern after the Syracuse success.

Another rose with which amateurs might well become acquainted is a hybrid Rugosa called Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. This rose makes one of the most beautiful hedges imaginable, and is a lovely thing even when grown as a specimen plant. It should not be cut back like the common garden roses, but allowed to make a tall, wide-spreading shrub. Its huge pink blossoms will make the plant an object of exquisite beauty.

If one prefers a white rose he can use Sir Thomas Lipton, also called White Century. This is also a Rugosa hybrid, and is just as good a hedge plant as Conrad Meyer. If roses of this kind are being used for a hedge, by the way, plant them not more than eighteen inches apart so that they will intermingle their branches closely.

All in all, the rose in America, as in England, has become the queen of flowers.

THE TAKAHE

One of the most remarkable birds in New Zealand is the Takahe or Nitori Mantelli (or N. Hoch stetteri) a sort of coot which has developed the colors (including the metallic luster on green and golden brown feathers) of the peacock. Only four specimens of this bird have been obtained. One of these is in the Otoko Museum, Dunedin. New Zealand. Others are to be seen in the South Kensington Natural History Museum, but these have been obtained at a different season of the year for where the Dunedin specimen is bright blue their plumage is more of a prune color. The fourth specimen is, or was, in the Dresden Museum.

The Dunedin Takahe was found in the scrub on the way from New Zealand Sounds to Te Anau Lake. The government paid £250 for the bird. Sir James Hector, head of the Wellington Museum, told the writer that he knew where to find this rare bird in New Zealand, but had no interest in furthering its extinction, and he bitterly deprecated such a policy as that of paying an extravagant price like the above for specimens.

Registration of Chinese

A request to Chinese in Australia to register at the consulate in Melbourne has met with strong opposition. Mr. Ouel, the Chinese Consul-General, was asked by the Pekin government to supply the number of Chinese resident in Australia and particulars as to the businesses in which they were engaged, but as it has not been the practice for Chinese to register he could not supply the facts. When the Consul-General explained the position to members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Sydney and pointed out that there was nothing new in the proposal, as Chinese in London registered with the Chinese Consul there, members of the chamber cordially recognized that it would be in the interests of the Chinese to register. Moreover, it is necessary for Chinese merchants and students entering Australia to keep in touch with their Consul-General, who has to inform the federal government of any change in their addresses. The secret of the strong opposition which has been shown to the registration proposal is probably the fact that a large proportion of Australian Chinese come from South China and are opposed to the present Pekin régime.

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THE AUTOCRAT OF THE HIGH ROAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

You would never think to see him, as he sits huddled up on his wagon seat on a spring morning, that Amos holds final authority over the tastes, needs and wishes of some fifty New England households.

Amos drives the stage—a tripartite term, signifying, according to the season and the condition of the roads, a sleigh, a democat wagon, or a sleigh. Amos not only fetches and carries our mail, but upon signal, or rather a hasty dash from our doors when we see him coming, undertakes to purchase for us anything from pins to Liberty bonds. In fair weather there are no reservations. Amos does our bidding. Sometimes the result is more literal than satisfactory. We discovered that one day when we asked him to bring us a certain periodical which promised the final denouement of a favorite author's serial.

"Did you bring the magazine?" we questioned eagerly when Amos stopped at our gate and began to look over the neighborhood's packages. "Naw," said Amos, holding his mitten between his teeth while he reached for change, "wasn't in yet. I brought this instead."

We took the substitute. We paid for it gravely. No doubt it was what Amos considered good reading. If one may judge by the confiding air of his head on the cover. But we were as unequal to explaining our dissatisfaction as was our next-door neighbor, who colored her best silk dress red instead of black, because Amos was determined to bring back "some sort of a dye."

It is a very different story if the roads are muddy or if snow piles its soft whiteness over wagon tracks and walls. Then Amos takes matters still more into his own hands.

"It's bad gone," I'll bring only what's necessary," Amos remarks firmly as he scans our carefully chosen lists. And there lies the rub. What is necessary? There appears to be some insupportable method behind Amos' decisions. If it's bread you desire, there is not the slightest hesitation unless Amos considers that your bread consumption may be tempered with "soda biscuits." But if your much expurgated list contains needles, or a newspaper, or a textbook, stationary or soap, Amos, thumbs down, sails by your letter box as if you and it were of as little consequence as the hole in your hitching-post.

If perchance, your requests confine themselves to axle-grease, gunny-sacks and nails, Amos pockets your list with unquestioning alacrity. Those things are needed. Nobody would dream of getting on without nails or gunny-sacks or axle-grease. It couldn't be thought of.

You attempt to grasp a few general rules. All reading and writing materials, and household articles, other than bread, are luxuries. That is evident. Barn articles are not. If it were binder twine for next summer's harvest, Amos would find room in his vehicle and time in his schedule to deliver it at your door. It comes to this: It's really very simple. Amos estimates the needs of the community by his own.

But this is spring—the roads are good—and there he is, coming back with the mail. His restrictions, bless him, have melted with the mud and water into a general willingness to bring anybody anything he desires. The "flivver" is out for the season!

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LABOR WILL STUDY IRELAND'S PROBLEM

British Railwaymen's Leader Makes Sincere Attempt to Bring Peace to Ireland Through All-Ireland Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Speaking on the Irish labor situation at Paddington on Saturday, J. H. Thomas, of the National Union of Railwaymen made an important speech, in which he said: "We in the labor movement neither condone, excuse or pretend to justify, murder or outrage of any kind. We recognize that it is the duty of a government, not only to maintain law and order; to protect the lives and property of its citizens, but at the same time we are not unmindful of the fact that the great tragedy and problem of Ireland is that every means to bring peace to that country, every effort to govern that country, has been tried by coercion, by oppression, and by means of military force, but unfortunately there has never been a real attempt to try what I believe to be the solution—liberty and trust in the people. Therefore next week we are summoning an all-Ireland conference in Bristol. They will come from all parts of the country."

Mr. Thomas said that although he was not so optimistic as to believe that there is an easy solution to this great vexed problem, he believes it is through economical forces, and not political, that the solution of Ireland's difficulties will be found, and if labor can contribute something to create an atmosphere of peace in that country, then the railwaymen's union will have made history in their great effort. He also gave sound advice to the railwaymen with regard to the award of the National Wages Board and strongly advised its acceptance.

Munitions Question Not Settled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, arrived here on Saturday by direction of the executive committee, to deal with the situation created by the labor ban on munitions handling. The London representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on inquiring at Union House, headquarters of the National Union of Railwaymen in London, was told that no information could be given out as to the forthcoming conference.

The North Wall branch of the union has passed a resolution reaffirming its determination to carry on the fight against the handling of munitions and has expressed grave disappointment at the attitude of refusal of the executive committee to give it support.

Mr. Burgess, an official of the Ministry of Transportation, who went to London to discuss matters with the government officials, has returned to Dublin. Mr. Cramp addressed a meeting of strikers, who marched to Rutland Square, on Saturday, but the proceedings were conducted in private.

Strike pay at the rate of 50s. per week was paid to the men, who numbered about 400, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. The Irish Workers Union adopted various resolutions, upholding the men in their refusal to handle munitions, which have been sent to the Labor organizations and Labor press in England.

Mr. Cramp arranged for an interview on Monday between the men and the London and Northwestern railway officials, at which he hopes that a settlement, satisfactory to both sides, will be reached.

Further Outrages on Policemen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—A party of soldiers on their way in a motor lorry, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, from Limerick to Bruff, were fired on near Holycross on Friday night by men concealed on the roadside.

Lance-Corporal Cyril Constable was fatally wounded. Police Constable King, who has just recently joined the police force, was returning to Glengarriff, Bantry Bay, police station on Saturday evening, when he was set upon by masked and armed men on the road and wounded. He ran into a farmer's house, but the assailants followed him, dragging him into the backyard, where they killed him. No arrests have been made.

A railway wagon of military stores, en route from Waterford to Ennistimon, County Clare, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, was entered on Friday by an armed guard of seven soldiers at Tipperary station, whereupon the engine driver and guard refused to run the train. The soldiers having declined to leave the wagon, it was promptly uncoupled, and the train proceeded to Ennistimon without it.

Strange Scene at Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Extraordinary scenes were witnessed on Saturday afternoon at the Dunganannon District Council, on which Unionists and Nationalists are evenly divided. Unionist members went down over night, escorted by volunteers, as it was believed that there was a plot to kidnap them, and were closely guarded all night.

At the meeting a former chairman, named Ben-ett, a Unionist, presided, but the Nationalists challenged his right to do so and elected a chairman

of their own. The meeting thereupon practically resolved itself into two, held simultaneously. Great excitement prevailed throughout the proceedings and the only point agreed upon was the resolution to transact no further business.

New Method of Justice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Irish executive officers, it will be remembered, have always sought to justify the internment of Sinn Féin prisoners without trial on grounds of the impossibility of securing convictions through the reluctance of witnesses to give evidence because of the state of intimidation in Ireland. This has now led the British Government to decide to set up a judicial commission for trial without juries of persons accused of serious crimes in Ireland. Irish judges may sit on the commission, but English judges will probably be included.

FINANCE AS MEANS OF READJUSTMENT

International Commerce the Force on Which World Must Rely, Says Italian Ambassador to United States in Boston Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In order to cement business relationships between business men of American descent and those of Italian descent, the Americanization committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night held a dinner at the Hotel Somerset in honor of the Italian business and professional men of Boston, at which Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, Italian Ambassador to the United States, was a speaker, as was also Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University.

Baron Avezzana said in part: "The great crisis that the world has to overcome in order to found a condition of stability depends also on a readjustment of all the economical relations that concern the nations who have seen their wealth increased by the war, as well as those who have suffered severe losses. There is a readjustment of prices that is partially an internal question, that cannot be remedied by a return to former conditions, but by a new evaluation of standards. We see, for instance, nations like Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the other countries who thought that neutrality would save them from the post-war evils struggling against the same difficulties, such as the high cost of living and inflation of currency, seemingly unable to find a solution."

"The readjustment of international standards is much more difficult to attain for the reason that capital and labor, though comparatively easy to shift within the borders of one country, lack the channels of communication for transfers from one country to another when necessary to reestablish the balance of production. For instance, unemployed labor or capital in Boston will shift to New Orleans if their lack is felt there, but a similar shift cannot take place easily between America and France or Italy."

"Therefore, the one great force upon which we must rely is international commerce and finance."

MINISTERS' MISSION FOR WORLD AMITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Sixty ministers have been appointed as representatives of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to visit 19 countries in Europe for the purpose of restoring, at least in some measure, fraternal relations disturbed by disappointment at America's hesitancy in ratifying the Peace Treaty and entering the League of Nations. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of this city and chairman of the commission, feels that an association of religious bodies would materially contribute to the success of the League. He believes that a large majority of the clergy and laity of churches in America favor the League and hope the United States will join it. Arrangements have been completed for the meeting of the preliminary committee on the ecumenical conference to be held at the Hotel Beau Sejour, Geneva, Switzerland, August 10 and 11. The delegates from this country are under appointment to represent their various denominations. The federal council will be represented at the conference by the general secretary, the Rev. Charles McFarland, the Rev. Worth McTippin, and the Rev. C. W. Goodrich, American pastor in Paris.

SECOND PAYMENT ON INCOME TAX DUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Internal Revenue Bureau announced yesterday that the second installment of income and excess profits taxes for the year 1919, due today, was expected to yield about \$750,000,000. Collections in March were \$919,000,000. Bills for the second payments have been sent out to tax payers, but failure to receive the bill does not excuse non-payment of the tax. Payments may be in cash, by money order or by check, but the tax must be in the hands of collectors of internal revenue by midnight tonight.

LEAGUE TO HANDLE CRITICAL QUESTION

Infringement of Persian Neutrality by Bolsheviks Regarded as Test Case of the League's Ability to Settle Disputes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Council of the League of Nations meets today and will, for the first time, consider the urgent request of one of its members to take action in regard to an infringement of international law. Consideration of the Bolshevik invasion of the neutral territory of Persia is regarded as a test case of the League's capacity to settle an international conflict, though it is deplored that such a test case comes so early in the League's career, and some doubt is expressed as to its effectiveness, seeing that the transgressing party in the case under consideration is not a member of the League.

Particular importance of the Council's meeting at this juncture lies in the bearing its decision will have on the negotiations now being conducted between Leonid Krassin, representative of the Soviet Government, and the allied representatives, for in Article 17 of the League covenant, it is stated that, in the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member, the latter shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of any dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just.

If the state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable against the state taking such action. Article 16 declares that, if it is decided that an act of war has been committed, members of the League undertake to subject the offending state to severance of all trade or financial relations. It is also the duty of the Council in such a case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military, naval or war force, members shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenant of the League.

The present meeting of the Council has been called strictly in accordance with the covenant.

Prince Prouse, Persian Foreign Secretary, informed the secretary-general of the League on May 19 of the infringement of Persian neutrality which took place on May 18, at Enzeli. The Soviet Government not having carried out its promises to withdraw from Persian territory, the Persian Foreign Minister on May 29 asked Sir Eric Drummond to summon a meeting of the Council, his request being based on the first paragraph of Article 11. Telegrams were immediately sent out calling a meeting of the Council for June 11, but the meeting was unavoidably postponed until today.

The meeting opens at St. James Palace at 4 p. m. under the chairmanship of its expected, of Herbert A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education.

Polish Forces Threatened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Polish hold on Kiev has lasted only five weeks, for, according to a Moscow wireless message of June 13, Bolshevik troops have occupied the city after a series of operations which included dashing cavalry raids on part of General Budenny's corps and an encircling movement north and south of the city.

The Bolsheviks are apparently threatening seriously the security of the Polish forces, which have evacuated the city, for they claim to have debouched in the rear of the Poles and to have cut the railway line from Kiev to Koresen, while, according to information from other sources, they have also cut the railway line leading from Kiev to the southwest.

General Budenny's cavalry appears to have played a large part in the operations, though in estimating the effect of his advance, it needs to be remembered that the lines of contact between the forces are not continuous and, as in previous military operations in South Russia, it is always possible for a swiftly moving force to operate in the rear of the opposing line of defense without decisive effects.

Bolshevik wireless messages allege that, in evacuating Kiev, the Poles destroyed Vladimir Cathedral, the railway station, an electric power station and the city aqueduct. Meanwhile the necessity for Bolshevik concentration against the Poles has given General Wrangel, with his reorganized army, an opportunity to break out of the Crimean Peninsula, and Bolshevik wireless messages of June 11 admit fighting north of the Isthmus of Sivas and the Isthmus of Perekop.

BRITISH GIFT TO CANADIAN NAVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—When the naval estimates came before the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne announced that the government had accepted the gift of the British Admiralty of one modern light cruiser, two destroyers and two submarines. The government had not been able to accept the policy proposed by Admiral Jellicoe because of the heavy commitments of the government, because Great Britain had not yet settled her own naval policy, and because of the imperial conference, which was to be held in London in 1921, when the whole policy would be discussed. The name of the new light cruiser was not yet known, but it would be a ship of

4800 tons capacity, with speed of 25½ knots, and would carry two six-inch and 10 four-inch guns. The destroyers were the Patriot and the Patrician. The naval training would be kept in line with that of the whole fleet and there would be free interchange of officers. It might be necessary to consider the appointment for war purposes of some supreme naval authority on which each Dominion would be represented, along with the Admiralty.

CONFIRMATION OF MEXICAN ARRESTS

Four Generals in Carranza Party Charged With Responsibility for Assassination on Ground They Abandoned President

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confirmation has been received by the State Department of reports that four generals in the party with former President Carranza at the time of his assassination have been arrested by the de facto government of Mexico, charged with being responsible for the occurrence on the ground that they abandoned him when he was attacked. In view of other dispatches from Mexico City that the former President shot himself and that he was killed while asleep, the situation is not very definite.

It was the opinion of de facto government representatives in Washington that the holding of Generals Baragan, Murguia, Montez and Uriquiza was decided upon in order that they might be available as witnesses. It was also said by representatives of the de facto government that foreign officials in Mexico City would be invited to participate in the inquiry into the assassination.

Ferdinando Iglesias Calderon, widely known in Mexico and many foreign cities where he has served in diplomatic capacities, is expected in Washington soon, according to representatives of the de facto government. He is heading a mission, it is understood, to discuss financial and political affairs with officials here in an informal way.

Any expectation that adherents of the latest Mexican revolutionary movement or observers in this country may have had that it was all radical should now be removed. The persons prominent in the new government are not radical leaders, but generals and property owners.

One of the stock accusations against Mr. Carranza was that he was pro-Bolshevik. This was due largely to his toleration of the utmost freedom of expression, in speech or press. It is now reported from Mexico City, however, that "Bolshevik agitators" are being arrested and that free speech is being restricted. Mr. Carranza was vigorously opposed by a number of Mexican radicals for his alleged harsh treatment of labor, but his most notable restriction against attacks on his government came in his order for the expulsion of certain persons who advocated intervention by the United States. Authority for that action was given by a provision of the Mexican Constitution, Article 33, which the Senate subcommittee, headed by Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, demanded be eliminated from the Constitution.

CUBAN TELEGRAPH STRIKE SETTLED

HAVANA, Cuba—Government officials and telegraph operators employed on the national lines have reached an agreement by which the operators strike, which has been in progress for several days, will end. An increase in wages amounting to virtually 100 per cent has been granted, and service will be reestablished at once.

The men arrested in this city and points inland, charged with sedition for participating in the strike, have been ordered released.

Lighter Captains Return to Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Lighter captains who struck in sympathy with the longshoremen returned to work yesterday, thereby helping lessen freight congestion. The citizens transportation committee continued to operate independent trucks and moved several loads of rice. It was prevented from getting all the rice into the warehouse by a threatened strike of meat handlers employed there.

The longshoremen's council has adopted resolutions censuring the American Legion for furnishing former service men to man the independent trucks.

COMMITTEE PLAN TO RATION SUGAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice announced yesterday that a national sugar distributing committee composed of refiners and others interested in the sugar business would be functioning in about two weeks to ration sugar supplies in such a way as to provide for the food needs of the country, and not to allow too much to go into the making of candy and soft drinks. It was said that special efforts would be made to see that the industries connected with food preservation, which are seasonal, might have their needs met. The rationing arrangement, it was explained, would be voluntary, but the chief effort would be to have sugar used where it would be of most value, rather than in the form of luxuries.

UNIFIED OPERATION OF RAILWAYS URGED

Separate Management Has Broken Down Again, Says William B. Colver—Wheat and Coal Not Moved to Meet Needs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroad equipment purchased with United States aid should be kept as a unit, in order that this supply of locomotives and cars can be used where it is needed at short notice, according to William B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission, who points out that in this way equipment could be mobilized for seasonal movement of freight in any part of the country. Private operation of the roads as separate organizations broke down completely during the war, according to Mr. Colver, and when the roads went back into private hands, in less than 90 days separate operation had broken down again. He considered unified operation of the railroads self-evidently necessary.

"We often hear it asserted: 'If left alone the law of supply and demand would fix all price difficulties and solve all business troubles,'" said Mr. Colver. "But transportation is the connecting link between supply and demand, and unless supply can be carried to demand, the law of supply and demand is upset."

Industries Closing Down

"Here we are, well into June, and coal is not moving up the Great Lakes to build up stocks against next winter. The industries of New England are actually closing down in midsummer for lack of coal. Last week the coal mines of the country were allowed 15 per cent of the cars they needed, and the production of coal and the employment of mine labor was absolutely limited and fixed by the car supply. Yet if the coal cars of the country were moved at canal boat speed and each car were allowed to lay up a whole month out of each year the present supply of open top cars could haul all the coal that is needed and have a 50,000,000 ton surplus for the year."

"Within a few days we will begin to harvest a new crop of wheat and 20 per cent of their last year's crop is still in the hands of Kansas farmers. Other sections are similarly situated. The banks cannot finance the 1920 crop until loans on the 1919 crop are paid. They can't be paid unless the grain can get to the market. And yet we hear predictions of \$25 flour and 25 cent bread."

"Hundreds of millions of working capital and credit are tied up in goods and commodities which cannot be moved to market, and prices mount higher, not because there are not goods to supply the demand, but because the goods cannot be shipped to market. Capital is tied up, credit grows tight, business hesitates and coal cars are hauling the 1920 crop of automobiles!"

One Operating Unit

"There is one thing that both believers in government ownership of the railroads and believers in the private ownership of railroads agree upon. So far as I know it is the only thing upon which schools agree. It is that maximum efficiency can only be had from the railroads of the country if those railroads are in one operating unit. So long as the railroads are operated separately, with separate ownerships of motive power and rolling stock, no railroad, not even the richest one, can operate properly and with reasonable rates if it has to supply itself with a motive power and rolling stock equipment capable of taking care of peak loads."

"The great commodities of the country are produced and consumed seasonally and sectionally. When the railroads are operated separately, there are stated times in the year when a large part of the equipment of each lies idle and other times in the year when all its equipment falls far short of the requirements of its traffic. The rolling stocks and more especially the motive power equipment under separate operation is divided up into water tight compartments. If the government is to supply credit for a very great increase in the number of locomotives and cars, and if the millions and millions of dollars which have been set aside for that purpose are employed by treating the railroads as separate entities, in the end no road will have a complete and adequate equipment and we will only put a little more in each water-tight compartment. If the government is to aid the railroads in obtaining more locomotives and more cars, it would seem to me that the interest of the public and of the roads would best be served by having this additional and government-supplied equipment handled as a unit so that it may be mobilized in those sections of the country where seasonal movements of freights are on."

MEDICAL FORCES ON THE OFFENSIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The League for the Conservation of Public Health, a state organization composed of over 3000 doctors, has just presented to the public the first number of a magazine called Better Health, to be published bi-monthly in this city. One article is entitled "Watch the Next Legislature." The league will oppose candidates hostile to what it calls "scientific medicine."

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REPUBLICANS AND ARMENIAN ISSUE

Party Platform Reference to Armenia Regarded as Nebulous and Holding Out but Little Hope to the Needy Nation

THE COMMON GOOD AS NATIONAL IDEAL

Charles E. Hughes Speaks at Wellesley on "Patriotism of Peace"—Large Addition to College Faculty Salary Fund

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
WELLESLEY, Massachusetts—"The motto for Democracy must be 'Education,'" advised Charles E. Hughes in his address on "The Patriotism of Peace" at the Wellesley College Commencement exercises yesterday. Mr. Hughes drew a contrast between the unity of effort in this country during war time and the "rush of competing interests" that have followed.

"It is a spurious patriotism that is linked to the triumph of any creed or class, or becomes the vehicle of bigotry," he said. "The common good, rooted in the essential institutions of justice and individual liberty—that is the national ideal. We have too many evidences of a readiness to take advantage of opportunity to establish autocratic administration. The ease with which abuses have arisen and have been condoned should give us more anxiety than wild utterances which easily defeat themselves."

Orderly Processes Urged

"It is in the orderly processes of constitutional government, that is, a government of law—with power so adjusted as to secure protection from capricious and arbitrary action—in the putting of principles and rules sanctioned by the people in the place of tyranny, that we find the security of liberty. Whoever seeks to subvert these orderly processes is the enemy against whom at once the entire power of organized society should be directed."

"There is, however, a great difference between protecting the orderly processes of government and the attempt to repress political opinion with which we do not agree. The policy of denying free expression of political opinions is death to the republic, for that expression is its vital force. The practice of putting large discretionary powers at the disposal of officers needs a curb. The patriot in peace should always be ready to contest officialism and bureaucracy, with its readiness to suppress individual freedom, by capricious administrative action."

Gifts Announced

Announcement was made at the commencement exercises of the gift of \$500,000 toward a Wellesley fund of \$2,000,000 to provide higher faculty salaries. This is given by the General Education Board.

The college conferred the degrees of Bachelor of Art on 349, master's degrees on four and presented the certificate of the department of hygiene to 11. One of the young women to receive an M.A. was Gabrielle Guillaume, one of the French students who came here to study last year as the holder of an exchange scholarship. The daughter of former Governor Hughes was also in the graduating class.

Among the gifts announced by President Pendleton was the most complete collection of Ruskin in this country, presented by Charles E. Goodspeed of Wollaston, who has a daughter who was in the class of 1917 and one in the graduating class. A portrait of Professor George Herbert Palmer was given by the members of the board of trustees and the faculty.

EXPORT IN FOREIGN SHIPS PERMITTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued an order on request of the United States Shipping Board providing that since adequate shipping facilities for export freight do not appear to be available in United States, ship restrictions on exports in foreign vessels be lifted for 90 days.

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REPUBLICANS AND ARMENIAN ISSUE

Party Platform Reference to Armenia Regarded as Nebulous and Holding Out but Little Hope to the Needy Nation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Those here who know the needs of the Armenians are declaring with regret that the Republican national platform deals with the Armenian question in a manner of expediency, which is accepted as a reflection of the anti-League of Nations attitude of the senatorial group which ran the convention. The friends of Armenia are comparing what the platform said about Armenia with what recent news reports show conditions to be in Cilicia. Some express wonder whether those who drew up the platform were aware of those recent developments, which indicate that the Armenians are surrounded by their enemies, and, except in the mountains, are without means of self-defense. Doubt is expressed whether the molders of a most "intensively America first" platform could possibly have been aware that renewed butchery of the Armenians is expected unless something is done besides talk to help them protect themselves against their ancient enemies, who are also supposed to be the ancient enemies of Christendom.

In the face of such conditions, it is held that the platform, by condemning President Wilson for asking power to accept an Armenian mandate, and then by deeply sympathizing with the Armenians and expressing readiness to help them "in all proper ways" except by a mandate, gave expression to the Republican Party's intense opposition to everything Wilsonian without showing any grasp of American, to say nothing of Christian, responsibility toward a courageous and repeatedly deserted and massacred member of the family of nations.

What the "proper ways" might be in which help could be extended to Armenia, the platform does not say, and for that reason, Armenians here regard the reference to Armenia as nebulous, futile, a mere waste of words. James W. Gerard, chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, finds especial reason to criticize this section of the platform, and it is believed that he, as a Democrat who would not refuse the presidential nomination, will make considerable capital of this alleged evading of the Armenian issue. He has already stated publicly that the Armenian plank in the League of Nations is nothing but a "straddle."

GROWTH OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—The federal census bureau has made the announcement that Chicago's population is 2,701,212. Within the last decade Chicago has had the second largest numerical growth in its history. The increase of 615,929 in the last 10 years is the third in the city which has exceeded half a million. The rate of growth was 23.6 per cent, or 5.1 per cent less than for the previous 10 years. New York City's rate was exceeded by Chicago's record by 5.7 per cent, the previous population of the former having been surpassed by 17.9 per cent for the period ending in 1920.

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FRENCH POLICY IN REGARD TO VATICAN

Joan of Arc Celebrations in Rome Said to Be Effort to Recover Ancient Papal Prestige in the Politics of Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The political significance of the Joan of Arc celebrations in Rome and in Paris should not be overlooked. They are of considerable importance and developments which may affect the whole political life of Europe are likely to follow the canonization of the French girl who was condemned 500 years ago by the same church and betrayed to her English enemies.

It is felt to be an attempt on the part of that church to recover its ancient prestige in European politics, to be followed, it may be, at the earliest possible date by the complete resumption of those diplomatic relations which were interrupted 15 years ago.

France not only repudiated the Concordat but she expelled congregations of Roman Catholics and definitely secularized the schools. There was a fierce fight which raged in the country, and still today the Republican parties maintain their tradition of being hostile to organized Roman Catholicism. They do not of course seek to interfere with the religious services of the Roman Catholic Church, but they are implacably opposed to any exercise of political influence and any encroachment of the Roman Catholic Church in the schools.

On the other hand there has always been, since the separation of church and state, a good deal of propaganda by the Roman Catholic parties to recover their ascendancy. At the last elections George Clemenceau was compelled, rather surprisingly, under pressure, to promise some sort of renewal of relationship with the Vatican from which France had been entirely cut off. In the Bloc National (as the coalition of parties was called) the Roman Catholic elements, in spite of their comparatively feeble numbers, seemed predominant and even the old Republicans, who consented to form part of the Bloc, apparently tacitly accepted the new orientation toward Rome.

Issues of Election

The curious fact which must be registered is that in France Roman Catholicism has become associated with reaction. The issue of the election was Bolshevism, for which the Socialists were said to stand, and conservatism (conservation of a rather extreme kind) for which the Bloc National stood. In their fear of Bolshevism, even the old Republicans and some of the Radicals accepted the cooperation of the Roman Catholic parties (such as that which calls itself Action Libérale) and are to a certain extent committed to the Roman Catholic program.

Alexander Millerand, when he was designated during the elections as George Clemenceau's successor, admitted a return to the old diplomatic connection with the Vatican, and can scarcely go back on his promises. The result was that the newspapers began to be filled with explanations of how the situation had changed and how necessary it was for France, like every other European power, to have its representatives at the Papal Court.

Case of Alsace-Lorraine

This necessity was urged on the ground that Alsace-Lorraine was specifically Roman Catholic and that it was impossible to give these restored provinces cause for offense. In the appointment of bishops the French Government was entitled to be consulted, and it was surely better to deal direct than through a third party.

Then, again, it was pointed out that France had special interests in the new countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, and that representation at the Papal Court was essential if those interests were not to be put continually in jeopardy.

In other words it was recognized that the Vatican is going to exercise considerable political influence in many parts of Europe, and that that influence may be directed against France if France is not on the spot to negotiate, to intrigue, and to defend her own policy with regard to those regions. Without representation she would be at a disadvantage and the Pope would have an advantage. With representation the disadvantage will disappear, but the power of the Pope will be further recognized by France.

The Vatican had lost much influence during the war because it attempted to hold the balance too carefully between the belligerents. There were no condemnations for crimes against humanity sufficiently explicit in character. This particular point has been met by articles in the French press which pretend to reveal the fact that Papal bulls were drawn up but were prevented from being published by pro-German officials of the Papal Court who thus thwarted the intentions of the Pope.

Bid for Political Power

At any rate a big bid for political power is being made, and it is by means of the Joan of Arc canonization and celebration that this cause is being furthered. Naturally, in France, the ceremony is taken as a compliment to the country of which Joan will be the patron saint. The people are impressed and even the most anti-Roman Catholic Republicans find themselves torn-tied in view of this appeal to national sentiment.

As for the influential persons in France, great numbers of them were specially invited to Rome, where they were treated with the utmost honor. These things have, of course, their effect. The military men were especially singled out for the

most gracious treatment, while politicians who have hitherto been profoundly opposed to any dealings with Rome seem to have changed their attitude after their receptions in the Eternal City.

At the present time Gabriel Hanotaux, the eminent writer, who has perhaps compiled the best popular history of the new saint, is fulfilling the functions of French minister at the Vatican. He is merely preparing the way for a permanent successor, but before this successor is appointed the French Parliament will have to give its consent. There is bound to be a heated discussion on this policy. The debate has been put off for as long as possible. The Republican sections of the Bloc National who have taken a very different attitude in other days will find themselves very embarrassed now, and it will be difficult for them entirely to reverse their position.

In the country the anti-Roman Catholic campaign is beginning. The drums begin to beat up. Some of those who have memories of that old struggle which dominated French political history for many years are alarmed and prophesy that before long Roman Catholicism will attempt to be back in the schools, and will be practicing the famous system of fives (that is to say, secret notes about everybody whose actions can possibly interest the Roman Catholic Church), which led to many passionate accusations, notably in the Dreyfus case a generation ago.

It will thus be seen that the Joan of Arc celebrations are likely to be much more than a spectacle; they have a profound political sense which will shortly be realized in the whole of Europe.

SOUTH AFRICA IS TO DEVELOP INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—In the course of his speech to the House of Assembly at its opening session, the Governor-General, Viscount Buxton, stated that since the prorogation of Parliament last September, the House of Assembly has been dissolved and new elections held. As a result of these elections the ministers had deemed it their duty to remain in office and to submit themselves to the judgment of the House.

The peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria had been signed on behalf of the Union of South Africa, while the peace treaty with Turkey had not yet been concluded.

The ministers would submit for consideration proposals to prevent profiteering and speculating in foodstuffs and to secure fair rents for houses, as well as measures dealing with currency and banking reform, the housing problem, social reform and relations between Capital and Labor. The soundness of the financial position of South Africa, the comparative freedom from heavy burdens with which she had emerged from the great war, the demands for her products in the world's market combined, with her great internal resources, to create a unique opportunity and it was intended to introduce measures for fostering and promoting the development of industries and agriculture. In this connection the ministers were also preparing a comprehensive program of railway construction, as well as irrigation and land settlement projects.

SYRIANS HAVE NOW THEIR OWN MONEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The long-contemplated money for Syria replaces the Egyptian money which the British substituted for the Turkish during their occupation of the country. Egyptian money may still be used until August.

The unit will be the Syrian pound, subdivided into 100 Syrian piastres. Small notes of 1 piastre, 5, 10, 25, 50 piastres, and £1 will be put in circulation. The issue is confined to the Bank of Syria, which has replaced the Ottoman Bank in Beirut. Syrian Bank notes can be exchanged for a check payable to bearer and at sight at the Bank of Syria, in Paris, at the rate of 20 centimes to the Syrian piastre.

The guarantee of payment in Paris of checks issued in Syria in return for bank-notes is assured by the conventions which have passed between the French Government and the Bank of Syria. The analogy between the French and new Syrian money is expected to facilitate the relations between the two countries and aid in the development of their commercial relations.

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FINANCIAL SIDE OF LYPNE MEETING

Second Thoughts About Recent Conference Tend to Be a Little Skeptical, State of French Budget Being "Parlous"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lypne is a tricky word: it looks intricate and beautiful, but it sounds rather curt and ugly. Some observers are beginning to wonder whether the famous conference does not perhaps share these characteristics, at least so far as concerns finance. The impression is confirmed if we compare what was said before the conference with what has been published of the results.

Two subjects were prominent in the discussions which preceded Mr. Millerand's visit to this country: the desirability of arriving at some arrangement with regard to inter-allied debt, and the desire of certain creditors of Germany to convert into cash their claims on the indemnity. Both subjects were raised somewhat suddenly and debated at unusual length in the British press about a week before the conference was due to take place, and the public was subjected to a preliminary bombardment which was not free from propaganda and had the appearance of being well concerted.

Inter-Allied Debt

The published decisions of the conference contain no mention whatever of any scheme for discounting in cash the claims of France or Germany, nor of any kind of joint guarantee by which the present value of prospective reparation payments might be enhanced. As regards the inter-allied debt, of which we knew before the conference that payment would not be demanded of France while it was not required of England by the United States, we know now that payment will be demanded of France at the same time as the installments of the indemnity are paid by Germany.

This decision should be studied in the light of the French budgetary position, which can be stated with sufficient accuracy very simply in round figures. Before the war the French budget was for about 5,000,000,000 francs; the British budget had risen sharply to £200,000,000, and is now seven times as great. The present French budget might therefore be expected to be about seven times 5,000,000,000. It is 39,000,000,000, having been reduced to that figure from 47,500,000,000 by a Cabinet decision. The budget is divided into three parts:

- (1) Ordinary budget, containing permanent and recurring expenditure, for 18,000,000,000;
- (2) Extraordinary budget No. 1, containing expenditure arising out of the war, for 7,000,000,000;
- (3) Extraordinary budget No. 2, containing expenditure recoverable under the Peace Treaty, for 14,000,000,000.

It is on this last part of the budget that the reduction of 8,500,000,000 on the original figures falls almost entirely; and in order to make the reduction the government was forced to curtail very drastically the contemplated loans to the devastated areas. This gives expenditures of 18x7x14=39,000,000,000. Revenue collected in 1919 by direct taxation amounted to less than 1,000,000,000. Indirect taxation contributed 10,000,000,000. In fact, indirect taxation and monopolies yield monthly to the French Exchequer more than direct taxes yield annually; and of the direct taxes for 1,000,000,000 assessed, only 70 per cent was collected in 1919.

French Anxiety

Of the 11,000,000,000 collected in 1919, 9,000,000,000 were ordinary permanent and recurring taxation and two were temporary taxation which the government is under the obligation to abolish before long. New taxation may yield 7,000,000,000 in 1920 and the sale of war stocks will bring in 3,000,000,000. This brings the credit side of the account for the current year to 21,000,000,000, or (without the sale of war stocks) enough to balance the first of the three budgets.

These facts are in themselves a sufficient explanation of French anxiety to discount reparation payments, and they give a special significance to the decision of the conference at Lypne already reported. The third French budget needs to be covered; it has been painful to reduce it, and the necessity of limiting advances to the devastated areas has provoked oppo-

sition and discontent. But if in future, as would appear to be the case, payments by Germany to the French Government are to create an immediate obligation of France towards Great Britain, then the state of the third French budget is even more parlous after Lypne than it was before.

Rates Gone Back

None the less the conference would seem to have been interpreted on the exchange market as a bull point for francs, and rates have gone back today very markedly. The market has been particularly subject of late to sentimental influences, and sentiment in the country has been only too glad to fasten on to any favorable symptoms that seemed to promise a return toward more normal rates. The serious attempts to expedite the passage of the budget through the Chamber, the prospect of eventually raising 8,000,000,000 by fresh taxation, the promise to repay the Anglo-French loan, and the very drastic import restrictions recently imposed have all had the effect which it was to be hoped they would have.

But cautious observers were inclined not to forget the less satisfactory features: the fact that the maximum for advances by the Bank of France to the state has been maintained, unexpectedly, at 27,000,000,000, when it was thought that it would prove possible to reduce it to 24,000,000,000; the postponement until the end of the year of the repayment of 3,000,000,000 which had been said would be refunded to the Bank of France out of the proceeds of the recent loan; the fact that anticipations were not to forget the less satisfactory features: the fact that the maximum for advances by the Bank of France to the state has been maintained, unexpectedly, at 27,000,000,000, when it was thought that it would prove possible to reduce it to 24,000,000,000; the postponement until the end of the year of the repayment of 3,000,000,000 which had been said would be refunded to the Bank of France out of the proceeds of the recent loan; the fact that anticipations were not to forget the less satisfactory features: the fact that the maximum for advances by the Bank of France to the state has been maintained, unexpectedly, at 27,000,000,000, when it was thought that it would prove possible to reduce it to 24,000,000,000; 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SPAIN REAPS RICH TOURIST HARVEST

Country Said to Contain at Present More Foreign Tourists in Her Midst Than Ever Before in Recent History

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—It was generally expected that in the year following the conclusion of peace, when traveling conditions might reasonably be expected to be somewhat better than they were during some previous years, and when there would be fewer restrictions upon the desires of people who, for their pleasure and instruction, wished to see foreign places as they used to do, there would be a great influx of strangers into Spain; and that it would, in fact, become the favorite country for such travel.

The reasons for this forecast are obvious and well founded. Even before the war a strong movement in favor of Spain in this respect had set in, the fact being realized that in scenic beauties, the interesting character of the people and their great variety in the different regions, climatic advantages, historical associations, and artistic and architectural treasures, she was almost, if not quite, the match of any country in Europe, but had been sadly neglected, chiefly in favor of Italy.

Harsh Marks of War

It is likely that, even if there had been no war, Spain by this time would have come into her own, particularly as the organizations for the encouragement of touring in the country were exerting themselves to the utmost. The war, and its consequences, have of course, been all in favor of Spain in this respect. Travelers prefer at present to visit countries that do not bear the harsh marks of the struggle upon their faces, and where they feel that they may enjoy such conditions of living, seeing and moving about as they did in the days up to six years ago.

Among those southern European countries which are being mostly preferred by visitors, Spain is the only one, besides Switzerland, which is in a position by itself, with such qualifications. Thus a great influx of foreigners was expected into Spain, and the Spaniards in many respects made their arrangements accordingly. In some ways they made them only too well; in others not well enough. They arranged for a great increase of prices, but did not consider it necessary to enlarge and improve their accommodation.

An Enormous Harvest

All prognostications as to the influx have been more than fulfilled. Spain at this moment contains more foreign people in her country than ever before in her history, and she is reaping an enormous harvest therefrom. During the middle of the winter they were not so prominent in the land. Visitors from overseas, particularly Americans, seemed to favor Paris and expeditions to the battlefields, and then trips to the French Riviera, while they were further encouraged in a post-nomine of their journey to Spain by the news of continual political and social disturbances, railway strikes and threatened railway strikes, and so forth, at the same time they were disillusioned in good time in advance, as to their still general impression that, being so far south, all Spain is warm and sunny in the winter time.

Most people on traveling into Spain approach it from the north, and naturally Madrid becomes their first headquarters. The climate of Madrid has received in its time many condemnations; it deserves most of them but not all. There are fine days in the winter, but there are many more when the weather is bitterly cold and unpleasant, with the harshest winds blowing from the Guadarramas, which exercise a controlling influence upon the climate of the city. The result of this proximity is that the slightest changes in the wind cause the most enormous fluctuations in temperature, and even until April one may often find that the temperature will fall 30 degrees, from summer heat to absolute winter chilliness within the hour.

Madrid in Spring

For these reasons and others—which travelers who make proper investigations become acquainted with before they cross the frontiers—they do well who postpone their journey to Madrid until the spring becomes well advanced, and the power of the Guadarramas becomes limited according to the increasing strength of the sun. It is not always possible, but when it can be done there is no doubt that the best way to tour through Spain is to approach it from the south, landing perhaps at Cadiz, or Gibraltar and making Seville or Algeciras the first headquarters. Here the midwinter climate is all

that could be desired, and then as time goes on, the traveler can work his way up north, take Madrid (to which much less time need be devoted than to some of the more interesting southern places), which is at its best in the late spring, and then, moving farther north, appear at San Sebastian and so on to Paris. Conversation with very large numbers of English, American and other travelers in Spain in recent weeks has convinced the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that such information as this is necessary and valuable, and will prevent much keen disappointment and many regrets.

Season at Its Height

At present the Madrid season is at its height. The winter was severe, but it has given way to a lovely primavera, during which the capital shines in a glittering splendor. Never did the Salon del Prado, the gardens that run along one side of the Banco de España from the corner of the Alcala, look better, or the Recoletos or the Parque de Madrid, generally known as the Retiro. The foliage has a rich green seldom seen in countries where the temperature at the time is so high, and flowers of every kind are everywhere.

The city authorities also pay much more attention to scrupulous cleanliness in the gardens, streets, and public places than they used to do. They have more money to spend, as the result of not having been in the war, and they recognize the necessity of a new cleanliness, with the result that the streets and other places, continually brushed and watered, are as bright and nice as any streets and public places in the world. The extreme care now being taken in this respect is indeed one of the features of the new Spain.

A Progressive Movement

The conveniences and attractions of the place are also better than they used to be. A progressive movement has been going on for some time in the matter of the theaters, and while traditional systems are still in force and there are, at all the theaters, two shows nightly, one generally beginning about 6 o'clock and the other something after 10, the stranger quickly finds that this is not so much an inconvenient Spanish custom as a great advantage.

This season the entertainment provided at the theaters has been unusually varied and good, and the strangers have patronized it in increasing numbers, having discovered that want of knowledge of the language is by no means a fatal disqualification, and that it is quite possible to derive the utmost pleasure and entertainment from the magnificent acting of such as Maria Guerrero and Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza, her husband, at the Princess Theatre, which is the best in the capital, leaving out of this consideration the municipal and in some respects the national theater, the Español, at which the classic drama is continually performed.

Much other entertainment of a good and commendable kind is afforded to visitors now as it was not in the old days. The golf course that was opened shortly before the war, out at Puerta de Hierro, is now fully matured and is remarkably good. Architecturally, having been laid out by one of the foremost experts, H. S. Colt of England, it is perfect, and a most lavish expenditure of money in providing water supply has resulted in the production of turf and putting greens of high quality such as it was not believed possible could be produced in Spain.

A Unique Golf Course

The putting greens especially are remarkably good. During the war a splendid clubhouse, where meals are provided, and every convenience afforded, was completed; and the result is that this place is now one of the very best open-air sporting attractions in Spain, and is visited regularly by large numbers of British and American tourists. It is reached by tramcar in half an hour from the Plaza de San Domingo in Madrid at a cost of 40 centimos. Communication should be made by intending visitors with the secretary beforehand.

In addition to the golf there are tennis courts. The place is a fashionable social headquarters, and here in the afternoons in May one may see Spanish society at its best, and in the full enjoyment of its new tastes and pursuits, and at the same time one may receive a considerable education in the present, qualities and possibilities of the Spanish people of the commercial and upper middle and aristocratic classes, and of the new spirit that has been breathed into them in recent years.

The late spring and early summer

then are the best times for a sojourn in the capital of Spain, when everything is delightful, and the surrounding country and places of interest such as Aranjuez, the Escorial, Segovia, Toledo and others are to be seen to the best advantage. To some extent a large proportion of the British and trans-Atlantic visitors have been favored in this way, for never was Madrid so full. Its few good hotels are packed, and it is quite necessary to book accommodation some time in advance. It is also equally necessary to pay high prices for it, as to which something further must be said.

Copyist Busy

To what is artistically the greatest attraction in the capital, and in some respects in all Spain, the Museo del Prado—the famous picture gallery with its collection of masterpieces—there have been more foreign visitors than ever before, and the native copyists have never been so busy in their copying of the works of Velázquez and Murillo, which they are rapidly disposing of at high prices to the strangers from other lands.

A further artistic inducement to tourists this season is that the national picture exhibition, which is only held every two years opens and Spanish art in recent times has shown such a brilliant revival that this exhibition is certainly one of the most interesting of its kind that is held in these days. In this and many other ways Madrid—with all its new conveniences and adornments, and striking, progressive changes that have come over the capital and its people during the last few years—is now to be seen at its best, and thousands of foreign people have been appreciating the sight and the reflections that it engenders.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN WORLD'S SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The shipbuilding returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping have been issued for the first quarter of the year ending on March 31, 1920. Only vessels of 100 tons gross and upward have been taken into account, of which the construction has actually been commenced.

The returns show that the merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1920, was 3,394,425 tons, this making a large increase of 400,000 tons as compared with December, 1919, and being 1,140,000 tons more than the work in hand 12 months ago. The largest increase has taken place on the Clyde, where there are at present 1,178,692 tons under construction.

The total merchant tonnage building abroad was 4,547,525 tons, this being about 320,000 tons lower than the total building at the end of December, this being due to the large increase in the tonnage building in the United States, which was 393,000 tons less than at the end of December. Complete totals for Germany not being available, no figures are given for that country.

The figures for Italy are about 41,000 tons higher than at the end of December; these include the work in hand in the district of Trieste, amounting to over 113,000 tons. In Holland there is an increase of about 38,000 tons, and in France of 23,000 tons.

The world's total—7,941,950 tons—is about 81,000 tons higher than the figures recorded for December. The tonnage of vessels actually building under the supervision of the society's surveyors, and intended to be classed with Lloyd's Register amounts to 4,965,612 tons, namely: 2,648,563 tons in the United Kingdom and 2,317,049 tons abroad.

The following figures showing the merchant tonnage building in the world six years ago, namely at the end of March, 1914, will be of interest for comparison with the present totals:

	Tons
Building in the United Kingdom	1,890,856
Building abroad	1,422,298
Total for the world	3,313,154

Of which 2,001,234 tons were building under the supervision of Lloyd's Register.

It will be seen that as compared with the present totals the United Kingdom tonnage is over 1,500,000 tons higher, the tonnage building abroad shows an increase of nearly 3,100,000 tons and the tonnage under the supervision of Lloyd's Register has increased by nearly 150 per cent.

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TZECH SOCIETY IS FOUNDED IN BRITAIN

It Is Hoped to Effect a Liaison Between Two Countries Ranging Over Wide Sphere, Political and Intellectual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—With the object of bringing about closer relations between Great Britain and the Tzecho-Slovak Society of Great Britain, a body known as the Tzecho Society of Great Britain is now being formed in London, with Lord Robert Cecil as its first president, supported by an executive committee which includes J. R. Clynes, Lt. Col. Sir Samuel Hoare, Prof. C. W. C. Oman, Col. John Ward, Dr. R. W. Seton Watson, and Lady Muriel Paget.

The liaison between Great Britain and Tzecho-Slovakia which it is hoped the society will bring about ranges over a wide sphere—political, artistic, intellectual and economic and to effect its purpose the promoters will make use of lectures, meetings, concerts and exhibitions. Particularly it is desired to spread a knowledge of the history, the aims and the internal problems of the Tzecho-Slovak state, for in the confusion of newly made changes in Eastern Europe, there is, it is felt, considerable danger that the world may not be kept fully informed on these points, with a consequent flagging of interest.

A brief sketch of Tzecho civilization has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor by organizers of the Tzecho Society.

Tzechs Have Held Their Own

The Tzechs of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia form the extreme western outpost of the non-German nations in the East and constitute a Slav wedge driven into the German mass in the very center of Europe. Unlike the Slav tribes of the Elbe and Saale valleys and the Baltic coastland, the Tzechs have successfully held their own against the Germans from the seventh century to the present day. Surrounded by Germans on three sides and flanked by the Magyars to the southeast, it is only on the east and northeast, that their frontiers march with the friendly states of Rumania and Poland. Bismarck once said that the master of Bohemia is master of Europe, and from the Pan-German standpoint, the new Tzecho-Slovak state blocks all direct connection between Berlin and the Austrian Germans and Magyars, as the shortest rail routes between Berlin-Vienna and Berlin-Budapest, which lead on to Constantinople and Salonika, pass through Prague and Oderberg (Bohemia).

The Tzechs, in virtue of their geographical position, form the keystone of the system of new Slav states. They are the most advanced of all the Slav races and it is significant that the first Pan-Slavic Congress was held at Prague in 1848. From the economic standpoint they are, it is claimed, the only non-German race in Central Europe which can effectively compete with the Germans for the control of the Polish and Russian markets. At home the Tzechs have built up a highly organized economic system, and have complete control of their own banks.

Jan Hus Is a National Hero

An account of Tzecho history would include mention of the mission of St. Methodius of Thessalonica, King John of Luxemburg, who fought at Crecy, his son the Emperor Charles IV who founded the first university in Central Europe at Prague in 1348; the wonderful development of scholastic thought at the university which culminated in Matthew of Janov and Jan Hus, who is still venerated as the greatest Tzecho national hero; the Jan Ziska; the Taborites or extreme Hussites and their experiment in Christian communism; the native Hussite King, George of Podiebrad and Chelicki; the Tzecho layman who was the real founder of the Union of Brothers, later known as the Moravian Brethren.

In 1526 Bohemia and Hungary accepted the Hapsburg Emperor as their King in view of the Turkish danger. From then to the extinction of Bohemian independence after the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620, the history of the country largely centers round the Reformation and Counter Reformation. Shortly before the loss of her independence, Bohemia produced one of her most famous sons, Komensky (Comenius), who has won world-wide fame by his educational writings.

Population Half Agricultural

From 1620 to about 1780 the Tzechs were in a quiescent state owing to the oppressive system introduced by the Hapsburgs after the Battle of the White Mountain, and the national language was spoken only by the peasants. The Tzecho National Renaissance from 1780 onward produced the great Slavists, Jungmann, Dobrovsky and Safarik; and one of the greatest modern historians, Palacky. In the long list of illustrious names from 1780 to the present time, none stands out more prominently than that of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, who not only has a world-wide reputation as a philosopher and sociologist, but has won for himself everlasting fame as the champion of the smaller nationalities, and the organizer of the Tzecho-Slovak Legions in Russia.

Bohemia and Moravia were the granary of the Hapsburg Empire from 1526 up to the second half of the nineteenth century, and the finances of the Hapsburgs always rested principally on these two provinces. At present the population of three Tzech lands is roughly half agricultural, half industrial. In Slovakia, owing to Magyar maladministration, industries are as yet little developed.

Peasants Splendid Farmers

During the years 1906-1910 Bohemia and Moravia produced 45 per cent of the total amount of grain grown in Austria, 93 per cent of the best sugar, 44 per cent of the clover and fodder and 41 per cent of the potatoes, though these lands represent only 26.4 per cent of the territory of the former Austrian Empire, and 35.5 per cent of the inhabitants. The Tzech peasants are splendid farmers and in addition to the crops mentioned above, great quantities of fruit, vegetables and hops are produced.

Bohemia is exceptionally rich in coal, and this has facilitated a great development of industries, such as iron and engineering works and textile mills on the southern slopes of the mountain barrier. The cotton industry of the Reichenberg district; the glass works of Gabon; the woolen mills of the Brunn region; the vast Skoda Works near Pilsen; the sugar refineries of the Aussig district and the numerous paper mills and tanneries throughout Bohemia and Moravia may also be mentioned. The Bohemian lands are very rich in nearly all necessary minerals, except salt, mercury and naphtha, and the natural springs of Karlsbad, Franzensbad, Marienbad, Piestany and Luchacovice are among the best in the world.

Second University Established

The progress of education has been largely influenced by political considerations. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the famous University of Prague (founded in 1348) was, after Paris, the greatest center of scholastic philosophy and progressive theological thought in Europe. After the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620,

it was handed over to the Jesuits, but it gradually revived in the nineteenth century and in 1882 it was divided into two distinct universities, Tzecho and German. The Tzecho University played an important part in the latter phases of the national revival. A second Tzecho university has just been established at Brunn (Brno), which is to be known as the Masaryk University. There is also a University at Bratislava (Pressburg) for Slovaks. Despite the restrictions imposed by the Austrian Government there was an excellent system of elementary and secondary education in Bohemia and Moravia even before the war and the percentage of illiterates was lower. It is claimed, than in the German states. The new Ministry of Public Instruction at Prague under the guidance of Professor Drtina, is gradually building up an elaborate system of higher and technical education.

The gymnastic associations, known as the "Sokolos" ("Falcons," from the falcon's feather which the members wear in their caps) founded by Tyrn and Fugner in 1862 have exercised a most beneficial influence on the youth of the Bohemian lands. The movement has spread throughout all the Slav countries, and is especially strong amongst the Tzech settlers in the United States. The Sokols, which have certain points of resemblance to the German "Turnvereine" and to the Boy Scout movement, deserve careful study. They played an important part in the Revolution of October, 1918, when Prague and other towns were policed by their members.

CANADIAN FLAXSEED POPULAR IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canadian sowing flaxseed has proved a great favorite with the farmers of Ireland during the past two seasons, says the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, Scotland. There is also every indication that more flaxseed from Canada will be called for during the coming season. As has been indicated previously, the importation and sale of flaxseed are not controlled by the government, and the price of seed has been, and will continue to be, regulated by competition and the provisions of the Profit-sharing Act.

It is the general opinion of a large number of those in touch with the flaxseed trade that, provided Canadian flaxseed yields the same result as last year, it will eventually push Dutch seed out of the Irish market. As most Canadian flaxseed producers and exporters are aware, it meets its stiffest competition in Ireland from Holland and Japan. In fact, during the past season, the only other varieties of seed sown largely in Ireland included some of Russia's 1917 output, and Irish seed from County Antrim and County Cork.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY IS RECONSTRUCTED

New Force Composed Mainly of National Guard—Levy Includes Many Social Democrats

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

VIENNA, Austria.—Recruiting for Austria's new army is now finished and the returns show the new force is composed of the national guard. No less than 70 per cent, that is about 20,000 men belonged to the old organization. The prescribed levy was only reached in Vienna, Lower Austria and Salzburg. In the other provinces the number recruited was only a fraction of what it should have been. In Vienna and Lower Austria the number was even exceeded. The examination was very severe. Only men capable of active service at the front were accepted. The Social Democrats complained that the army doctors wanted to injure the recruiting, but in spite of that, the contingent of 9000 men for Vienna and 6500 for Lower Austria was attained.

Besides the national guardsmen in the first place, men out of work and others only partly employed applied to join the new army—hence Vienna, Lower Austria, and Salzburg contingents are mostly Social Democrats. A military trades union has already been organized, at the head of which are several distinguished Social Democrats.

The army law authorizes the Secretary of War to enroll men who are legally resident in another province. In consequence, a great number of Tyrolese were recruited in Vienna. They are all Socialists and will be assigned to the Tyrolese army, so that in the Tyrol a Red Battalion will exist. It is highly probable that this action will excite much opposition from the Tyrolese peasants. The new army act was only made acceptable to the population in the provinces through the concession that each province should furnish its own quota to the forces. If the Secretary for War thinks he can impose a Socialist body of so-called Tyrolese raised in Vienna, it is felt he little understands the sturdy character of the Tyrolese peasantry.

The majority of the new army is made up of Social Democrats even in the provinces. A small number of Christian Socialists were enrolled in Vienna but hardly any in the country districts, where the peasants do not care to hear anything about the new army.

As soon as the new forces are completed, the National Guard will be disbanded. The training of the new soldiers will begin at once and should not take very long as most of the men have served in the old regular army.

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DRY EUROPE IN 1925 IS PREDICTED

President of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Back From London - Convention, Is Confident of Early Victory for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition will be in effect throughout Europe in five years because the thinking people of the various European countries are convinced that it is necessary as a measure for economic and social progress, without which they will fall behind the United States or such other nations as may take this forward step, predicts Mrs. Ella Aldrich Gleason, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has just returned from the world convention of the organization in London, England, and a tour through Scotland, Wales, Switzerland, France and Belgium.

Mrs. Gleason quotes the words of the Rt. Hon. Lef Jones, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, who told the convention that alcohol "stands exposed as a dangerous enemy of the world, even in this old conservative country." Referring to prohibition in the United States Mr. Jones said that "the traders in this country are asking how they are going to stand up against competition when we are spending \$400,000,000 for strong drink and the goods are delivered in the shape of poverty, inefficiency, sickness and crime. The business men of England are saying, 'What are we to do in the face of American prohibition?'"

Everywhere that she went, said Mrs. Gleason, she found a strong underlying current of opposition to the liquor traffic, an opposition which is gaining in strength as the traffic becomes bolder in its efforts to maintain and expand its hold. Mrs. Gleason said that conditions in parts of London were such as to arouse resentment even among elements that have been prone to condone them. Speaking of the convention in London, Mrs. Gleason said that "the delegates from all over the world were eager and anxious to hear how the United States secured the Eighteenth Amendment, or prohibition victory, and wherever the many American women went to speak in the various churches, the people were intensely interested in our battle, our tactics and final victory."

"My faith is supreme," she continued, "that we shall see prohibition in Europe in five years. It may seem an enormous task to accomplish this, but let us remember what has been done in America. The thinking men of Europe already have perceived the results of prohibition in the United States, and they realize that a drunken Europe can never compete successfully against a sober America."

"Temperance conditions in Europe today are such that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will find plenty of work to do there, but it is an encouraging fact that some of the nobility are with us in this movement, and are helping to the extent of their ability. Conditions are especially hopeful in Scotland, and we hope to gain many temperance measures at the elections this fall. A vast majority of the European people do not understand what prohibition has done for America, but when these results are known there will be less opposition. "We are now planning to raise a \$1,000,000 fund in the United States for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for education, promotion of the world prohibition movement, research to show the effects of liquor through all the ages, law enforcement, child welfare, health and morality and Americanization. We must educate the aliens, because until foreigners understand what drinking means they will not be agreeable to the prohibition law and may prove a menace to the enforcement of it."

INCREASES LARGELY GO TO EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—In making public an analysis of the appropriation bills which he signed since the close of the Legislature, Gov. A. E. Smith points out that, after deducting about one-half of the \$44,882,618.72 "increase in this year's budget for adjusting teachers' salaries, the remainder is very little above the normal yearly increase."

The educational increase, amounting to \$21,435,000, he divides into departmental and institutional groups, the former consisting of departments other than institutions which include hospitals, prisons, etc. In 1919, the personal service for this group was \$18,686,608.01, an increase of \$3,273,565.20, included in which was an item of \$850,000 used to organize the bureau in the controller's office for the collection of the income tax. The balance covers increases in salaries to lower-paid employees and includes as a permanent fixture the salary bonus paid to state employees during the war. The total net increase in the Department of Education is \$26,997,715.82, in which is also included \$545,000 which the state paid the Y. M. C. A. for a building.

BEQUESTS MADE BY HENRY CLAY FRICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The bequest of \$15,000,000 made by Henry Clay Frick, for the maintenance of the "Frick art collection," will be paid in full. In his will Mr. Frick bequeathed the Frick home in New York

City with its valuable collection of paintings to the people of New York City. Mr. Frick left \$15,000,000 to Princeton University and \$5,000,000 to Harvard University. The value placed on his art collection and house furnishings in his Fifth Avenue mansion in New York is \$13,210,209.75. The total value of his personal estate, despite a considerable shrinkage in the value of many stocks held, is placed at \$77,000,000. His property in Massachusetts is valued at \$1,049,059.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition is saving a lot of women for the homes. Under dry conditions there are not nearly so many being driven into the big office buildings to scrub the floors and do other menial labor. As a matter of fact scrub women are quitting their jobs. This is the information obtained by inspectors of the minimum wage division of the Department of Labor and Industries, detailed to see if office-building managers are living up to the decree fixing the minimum wage of the women at 25 cents an hour for day work and 30 cents for night.

At those rates, in license times, the managers had no difficulty in securing all the help they needed. Now, they say, the women are leaving in steadily increasing numbers. Asked for the reason, a prominent building manager replied:

"Prohibition, that's the answer. Many women, under the regime of John Barleycorn, were forced to support their families because their husbands were drunkards or because they spent so much of their earnings over the bar that there was little left for the family budget. The men are now working, and also their wives, but in the latter case it is now household and not office-building work that they are doing."

"Old Rounder" Disappears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reports from the Salvation Army industrial homes, submitted at the recent meeting of the social welfare council for the eastern district of the United States, indicate that the "old rounder" has disappeared; the removal of liquor from his pathway has resulted in turning him into a steady, industrious and productive citizen and in saving the community the large sums which have been annually expended in efforts to rehabilitate him. This was one of the outstanding features in replies to questionnaires as to the effects of prohibition on the attendance at the Army's industrial homes, social centers, etc., submitted by 24 heads of these institutions in the eastern section of the United States from Portland, Maine, to Washington, District of Columbia, according to Maj. N. P. Urschell, industrial officer of New York.

Further analysis of the questionnaire shows that, while the "old rounder" has disappeared, the inmates of the various industrial homes today are usually men who have been in these institutions for many years; that few, if any, young men are applying for admission; that the average man is finding plenty of work outside and consequently is not compelled to frequent these institutions; that the industrial homes, generally speaking, are cleaner; that the "men are better dressed, more refined and use less profanity."

VINDICATION OF TZECHO LEGIONARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan—According to the Japan Advertiser, Charles Pergler, the Tzecho-Slovak Minister in Tokyo, has issued a statement in answer to a Kokusai dispatch from Vladivostok relating to the repatriation of the Tzecho-Slovak Army from Siberia, and to the departure of the American transport President Grant, with 5500 Tzecho-Slovaks. The dispatch contained the following paragraph:

"The President Grant carried 5500 Tzecho-Slovaks, and hundreds of tons of gold, silver, copper, machinery, sugar, supplies, and other loot, which the Tzechs are taking out of Siberia."

In his statement Mr. Pergler writes: "The papers I have before me preface the dispatch with large, black headlines in which they say that 'Tzechs took loot from Siberia' and that 'Tzecho-Slovaks loot Siberia.'"

"A standard dictionary defines the word 'loot' as meaning plunder, especially that taken in war or by official corruption; to plunder or sack; rob, especially by corruption. Tzecho-Slovak soldiers are thus accused of a very grave crime."

"I should be seriously delinquent in my duty did I not immediately and vigorously protest against the report and all its implications."

"The fact is that whatever the Tzecho-Slovaks are carrying away from Siberia, in this case on an American transport, is their own property, purchased with their own money."

"The Tzecho-Slovaks have been in Siberia for a long time. These soldiers are educated men, a good many of them graduates of colleges and universities, or intelligent artisans and craftsmen. As soldiers they were allotted a certain amount of pay. Instead of spending their income, they pooled their financial resources and founded a large trading company, financed by them, and they also founded a large bank, the Bank of the Tzecho-Slovak Legionaries. These resources were increased, under Russian conditions, because the salaries were fixed in francs but paid in Russian equivalents of French currency. These institutions bought considerable supplies and it is those supplies that are now being transported to the Republic."

CANADA'S MOVE TO ENTER DIPLOMACY

Appointment of Ambassador at Washington May Not Be Made Till Session Is Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States will soon be coming prominently before the public again. It is learned in authoritative quarters by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the estimates covering the expenses of such a minister and his staff will come before the House of Commons in Ottawa during the present session. It is not expected, however, that any appointment will be made until after the close of the session.

When it was announced recently that it was proposed to provide more complete representation in the United States of Canadian interests than had been done in the past, and that it was proposed to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who would have charge of Canadian affairs at Washington, the average "man in the street" began to realize that he had a rather hazy idea as to what the duties of such a minister would be.

It can easily be realized that many questions may come up between two great countries having a boundary line 4000 miles in extent. One's first thoughts are perhaps naturally that the only matters which such a minister would have to deal with are those relating to the vast trade between the United States and Canada. But other questions do and must invariably crop up between two countries lying side by side, and whose interests are so identical. For example, besides the Salmon Fisheries Treaty which was concluded between Canada and the United States, there was also the treaty of 1909 creating the International Joint Commission to deal with questions relating to the boundary waters between the two countries.

A Canadian for Canada

No one will question the advisability of having a Canadian possessing an intimate knowledge of Canadian affairs to look after Canadian interests. Although the British Ambassador is careful not to meddle in Canadian matters, Canada is growing up now and all the parties concerned feel that she should take her proper place in world affairs and be represented in a manner befitting her status.

One has only to watch the newspapers in the United States and in Canada to gain some idea of the many questions which come up from week to week and from month to month to realize how necessary it is that Canada should be able to communicate direct with the American Government and to be able to represent the views of the people of Canada to that government.

Although it may be realized that the largest part of Canada's foreign trade is with the United States, it is not so generally understood that Canada is the United States' second largest customer. What is more surprising still is, perhaps, the fact that the United States has a larger trade with Canada than with all the republics of Central and South America. The following figures speak for themselves:

	Total Canadian trade with the United States	Total United States trade with Canada
1900-04	\$932,168,592	\$764,894,782
1905-09	1,261,878,611	1,114,618,187
1910-14	2,317,890,456	1,629,423,623
1915-19	4,482,852,984	3,585,497,653

Who Will Be Responsible?

When the announcement was made in the Canadian House of Commons that the Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary would represent Canada in Washington, it was also stated that the Canadian Ambassador would take charge of the British Embassy during the absence of the British Ambassador. The question may be asked what will happen, and who will be responsible for the Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary, when, for instance, he is carrying out his duties with reference to Canada and when he is acting as British Ambassador in the British Ambassador's absence? This was clearly answered by the Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, during the recent debate in the House of Commons.

"In so far as he is plenipotentiary for Canada and acting for Canada, he takes his instructions from the Canadian Government alone," he stated. "In so far as he is acting as the Ambassador for the British Government in the absence of the regular ambassador, he takes his instructions from the British Government, and he is responsible to that government for the way in which he carries them out. The British Ambassador does not interfere in respect to matters purely Canadian, and the Canadian Plenipotentiary does not interfere in matters purely of Imperial concern. At the same time there may be the closest intimacy and unity of thought and effort between the two," he declared.

The possibility of the Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary receiving instructions diametrically opposed to the instructions given him by the Imperial or home government, was dismissed by Sir George Foster, in a very decided manner. "There is not much necessity of asking what will happen; under these circumstances, because that never could happen," he declared.

FEATURES OF CADET SYSTEM OF AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Dull grind and out-of-date methods of discipline will not make fit men for the training of Australia's citizen soldiers, as far as the cadet stage of the training is concerned.

The new system of sporting contests in connection with cadet training have

already been referred to. The young cadet will be encouraged to train for the honor of his area, brigade and state in football, cricket, baseball, hockey, lacrosse, basketball, athletics, swimming, life-saving, and first aid. By these contests it is hoped to bring out comradeship, alertness, the subordination of self, and an obedience which will be the happy fruit of interested boyhood.

Although the new cadet manual has not been published it is known that the four years' training will be along the following lines:

First and second years—(a) Physical and recreational training (as outlined above); (b) Miniature rifle shooting, with simple musketry training; (c) Signaling; (d) Lectures on military topics. Third and fourth years—(a) Physical and recreational training to a lesser extent; (b) Elementary musketry training; (c) Open range practice with the service rifle up to 300 yards (fourth year only); (d) Section and platoon drill; (e) Extended order drill and scouting; (f) Signaling; (g) Lectures on military topics.

When the young cadet steps out of his fourth year into the ranks of citizen soldiers Australia wishes him to be a disciplined enthusiastic young soldier, whose training has preserved everything good in the Australian character, while repressing without harshness qualities which might unfit him for the task ahead—the defense of Australia.

The old days of military automata have gone forever. One of the greatest facts of the war from the Australian point of view was that to achieve the greatest measure of success with the Anzac or the Digger, he must be taken into the confidence of his leaders. "Explain what you want and he will get it for you"—this summed up the conclusion regarding the Australian soldier arrived at by a man whose name is now world-famous. To such lessons Australia owes its new cadet system.

THEATERS

The Circus in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows—to give the big circus its name in full—is in Boston for a week of performances on the Huntington Avenue grounds. The entertainment has been brought to perfection of its kind. The menagerie has a varied collection of carefully chosen, carefully groomed animals, and the show itself moves with a smoothness that almost defeats itself, for acrobats, bareback riders, aerial performers, trained animals, jugglers, clowns, and other specialties in circus entertainment are deployed and displayed in the three rings, on the five stages, and on the trapezes overhead with such clockwork efficiency that the observer is slightly inclined to accept all these feats of skill, strength, and patience as something not so far out of the ordinary. After going away, however, and recalling details of the kaleidoscopic show, it dawns on the spectator that he has been to a feast of wonders. Perhaps one accepts the circus as rather matter-of-fact while it is going on, because there is so little of "whooping things up" in the big show today. Only for Miss May Wirth, the uncommonly original and graceful equestrian, Miss Lillian Litzel, whose gyrations far up a dangling rope seem as lithe and effortless as those of a goldfish sporting in water, and Miss Bird Millman, who veritably dances upon the taut wire, does the official announcer come forward to put the audience in a properly appreciative mood. Besides these three performers he mentions briefly only the sisters Sibson as "human birds of the air" and asked all present to observe a young woman who, swinging

on a trapeze bar, revolved, trapeze and all, around a central bar near the top of the tent. The show is strong in equestrian acts, some of which have clowns of skill and humor. There are clever boomerang acts, wood-chopping exhibitions, brown bears that glide about on roller skates and bicycles, and seals that catch and toss balls amazingly.

ROADWORK IS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Declaring that it is practically impossible to carry on road construction work in the State of Arkansas, under present conditions, M. W. Watson, State highway engineer of that State, of Topeka, in a communication received at the Arkansas Highway Commission, urges that Arkansas join with Kansas and "bring influence to bear on authorities at Washington to increase the amount of equipment that is available for handling road materials." Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri are expected to take some action on the matter at a gathering of road builders in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, this month.

IMMIGRATION INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Immigration continued to show an increase last week, when 9432 arrivals were reported at Ellis Island immigration station, which is crowded beyond all comfort and efficiency, according to Frederic A. Wallis, immigration commissioner there. Commissioner Wallis conferred with agents of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society for the handling of about 1000 Jewish refugees from Central Europe, expected to arrive here soon. The society has received the State Department's permission to bring to this country only those who have relatives or friends here to care for them.

CHICAGO NOW HAS DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago woke up Sunday morning with an extra hour of daylight to compensate it for the reaction after the welcome to the Republican national convention. Railroad information bureaux have been kept busy answering the questions of delegates to the convention, anxious to get out of town, now that their work is done, and desirous of knowing whether they should add an hour to the scheduled train time in order to be sure not to miss their trains. All outgoing trains are loaded with convention delegates and visitors homeward bound or, in a number of cases, started for the Democratic convention in San Francisco.

Railroads are making no changes in their schedules to conform with the daylight saving ordinance, which went into effect on Saturday night. In order to avoid confusion, all city departments, schools, churches, theaters, offices, and industries are observing the new time. Suburban towns also are generally following the lead of the city.

POTATO INDUSTRY THRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. FAIRFIELD, Maine—During the potato season up to May 18, the Ft. Fairfield National Bank paid drafts, for potatoes alone, amounting to \$4,952,160, which gives a little indication of the magnitude of the potato industry in this one town of Aroostook County. Tremendous profits have been made in the potato business in the last five or six years. When the Aroostook fields were first opened, potatoes were a glut on the market and farmers were compelled to haul them to the starch factories to get rid of them, at a low price.

NEW ISSUE

465,978 Shares Superior Oil Corporation Capital Stock

Capitalization
(Upon Completion of Present Financing)

Capital Stock (no par value)

To be Authorized
2,500,000 shares

To be Outstanding
1,231,811 shares

THERE ARE NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK AUTHORIZED OR OUTSTANDING

From his letter dated May 29, 1920, and from a report by Mr. Jo. P. Cappeau, Petroleum Engineer, Pittsburgh, Mr. Robt. M. Catts, President of the Corporation, summarizes as follows:

Purpose of Issue: The Corporation is greatly extending its producing properties through the purchase of leasehold and royalty interests, a majority of which are in the Kentucky field. These properties will be acquired and additional working capital provided through the sale or exchange of 1,018,478 shares of new stock.

Deposit Agreement: The ATLANTIC REFINING CO. has purchased a substantial block of these shares for its own investment. This stock, together with an additional amount (making a total of 527,500 shares), will be deposited with the ATLANTIC REFINING CO. for two years under restrictions as to sale.

Management: The ATLANTIC REFINING CO. from its present management will nominate for a period of three years a majority of the Board of Directors of this Corporation, which will include:

E. H. Blum, Gen. Man. Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.
James Crosby Brown, Brown Brothers & Co.
Robert M. Catts, Pres. Superior Oil Corporation
W. P. Cutler, Vice-Pres. Atlantic Refining Co.
G. A. Evalenko, Pres. Bi-Continent Trading Co.

Howard S. Graham, Graham, Parsons & Co.
E. J. Henry, Asst. Secy. Atlantic Refining Co.
Albert Hill, Treas. Atlantic Refining Co.
W. M. Irish, Vice-Pres. Atlantic Refining Co.
John H. Stone, Counsel, Atlantic Refining Co.
Francis M. Weld, White, Weld & Co.

The management will therefore be directed by the ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Oil Contract: The ATLANTIC REFINING CO. contracts to purchase for ten years at prices current when delivered, the entire output of the Corporation, subject to pipe line capacity, which is now materially in excess of present production.

Properties: The consolidated properties will include over 37,000 acres of leasehold and royalty interests, with a present daily production of over 6,900 barrels, more than 80% of which is settled. In addition there are 21,000 acres of undeveloped leaseholds in Kentucky.

Nineteen hundred (1,900) proven drilling locations are included in the Kentucky properties alone, and development of these, should determine as many more. Drilling operations are bringing in about 35 wells a month. The demonstrated long life of Kentucky oil wells and the large drilling reserve insure maintenance of the Corporation's production over a period of years. The Kentucky oil produced is "Somerset" grade, which commands a posted price today of \$4.00 a barrel.

Earnings: Net earnings, after deducting all operating and drilling expenses and Federal and State Taxes, are expected to exceed \$10,000,000 or over \$8.00 per share, in the 12 months following consolidation. This is based on actual production records and reasonable estimates for future drilling. Over 90% of these earnings are from the Kentucky properties.

Dividends: Dividends of \$2 per share per annum are being paid at present, and it is expected to begin dividends on the enlarged capitalization at this rate.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THIS STOCK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

All legal details in connection with the issue of this stock will be passed upon for the Bankers by Messrs. McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin and by Messrs. Beekman, Menken & Criscom, New York, and for the Corporation by Messrs. Davis, Wagner, Healer & Holton, New York. Delivery will be made in the form of Trust Company certificates exchangeable later for temporary stock certificates.

We offer the above stock when, as and if authorized, issued and accepted by us and subject to approval of our counsel.

Price \$19 Per Share

Brown Brothers & Co.
Graham, Parsons & Co.

White, Weld & Co.
Frazier & Co.

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

JUNE, 1920.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HESITANT MARKET
IN COTTON CLOTH

Buyers and Sellers Using Every Effort to Avoid a Break in Prices—Protecting Heavy Contracts Booked for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—

The shock sustained by the silk and the woolen goods markets has not been felt so greatly in the cotton goods markets, but the effect of the big drop in prices has had a chastening effect on merchandising. Primary and secondary cotton goods markets are hesitating to an extent that did not seem possible two or three months ago, and there are certain spots where decided weakness has developed. That the general level of prices has not declined appreciably is due to the efforts of both buyers and sellers in intermediate channels to hold prices steady for the time being at least. Very heavy contracts already booked for delivery during the next three months must be protected, if possible, and this situation has given rise to the unusual spectacle of buyers of goods exerting pressure on manufacturers to prevent any lowering of price levels, and has caused buyers to absorb distressed lots of goods that they did not really want in order to support the market and prevent a definite break at this time.

Manufacturers have not been disposed toward price cutting for the reason that such a procedure in the present situation would retard rather than accelerate sales. Yet, goods are not moving in normal volume in primary circles. Mills are fortunately well sold ahead and have been able in the cotton goods trade, to avoid any serious volume of cancellations, although a great many manufacturers have been asked to delay deliveries on contract goods for several months in order to give buyers a chance to liquidate their present stocks and get into a position where they can pay for new goods as they come in.

Curtailing Production

Manufacturers, however, have been affected by the general lack of faith in the holding power of present prices and are not willing to make up goods that are unsold. For this reason some mills are quietly curtailing production on part of their machinery where they find this necessary, although there has as yet been no general talk about adopting any shortened working schedule.

Up to date, the fine-goods division of the market has been most seriously affected, and demand for combed yarn fabrics has fallen almost to the vanishing point. Medium and cheaper quality voiles, lawns, organdies, and lining fabrics such as satens and certain types of drills have sustained sharp price declines and are moved with difficulty even at the reduced levels. Shirtings are also inclined to weakness, but on the other hand there are other types of goods such as novelties and colored yarn goods that are in some demand at prices little changed from former levels.

Print-cloth yarn fabrics, owing to the activity of the bag people and of the mechanical and the rubberizing trades, have held fairly firm and the volume of dealing has been encouraging. Fall River, for example, reports sales for last week of approximately 100,000 pieces, a fair week's trading and much better than for several weeks past.

Converters Hampered

Another advance in finishing costs has proved a damper for further business among converters, and the influence of imported goods, especially in the fine-goods division and with regard to lining fabrics has been more or less demoralizing. A considerable volume of goods bought for export to eastern and to Mediterranean countries has had to be resold on this side owing to transportation difficulties and financial conditions which prevented the free distribution of the goods according to original plans.

Yarns have been very slow and much inclined to weakness. The offering of distressed lots at radical price reductions by consumers who have sustained serious cancellations of orders for which they had bought the yarn, have proved the bane of the yarn markets, and the dealing has been confined strictly to small lots for immediate or very near-by delivery. The situation has affected both the combed and the carded yarns equally, although the spinners have not yet been brought to the point where they are willing to meet the prices current in secondhand circles.

The firmness of raw cotton prices, the absence of any considerable accumulations of goods, and the extremely high production costs are factors which hold out hope of further sustaining present market levels for some time to come, but there is every indication that the trading for weeks if not for several months will be in small lots only, with both buyers and manufacturers carefully feeling their way toward a sound basis of prices for the spring season.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Census Bureau reports that 841,080 bales of lint cotton were consumed in the United States in May, 1920, compared with 567,839 in April, and 487,934 in May, 1919. The total consumption for the season, August 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, was 5,244,418 bales, compared with 4,751,278 last year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	143 1/2	143 1/2	140	140
*Am Inter Corp	86	86	84	84
Am Loco	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Smelters	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Woolen	101 1/2	101 1/2	99	99 1/2
Anacosta	57	57	56	56 1/2
Atchafalaya	79	79	78 1/2	79 1/2
At Gulf & W I	164 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Baldwin	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
B & O	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Beth Steel B	93 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	91
Can Pac	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cent Leather	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chandler	103	103	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	33	33	31 1/2	31 1/2
*Chino	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Gen Products	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Goodrich Steel	153 1/2	153 1/2	149 1/2	151 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51
do pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
End Johnson	90	90	88	88 1/2
Gen Elec	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gen Motors	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Goodrich	65	65	65	65
Int Paper	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Kemp	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Marine	33	33	32	32
do pf	90	90	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mex Pet	181 1/2	181 1/2	176	176 1/2
Midvale	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
St Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
N Y N H & H	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Non Pacific	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Pan Am Pet	98	98	96 1/2	96 1/2
do B	104 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Penn	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Piercer-Arrow	52	52	49 1/2	49 1/2
Punta Alegre	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Rep & Steel	94	94	90 1/2	91 1/2
R Dutch of N Y	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Sinclair	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pac	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
St Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Studebaker	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Texas & Pacific	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Trans Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Un Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U S Rubber	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U S Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
U S Realty	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Utah Copper	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Westinghouse	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Willamette	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Woolworth	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Total sales	507,200 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	92.00	92.10	91.90	91.90
Lib 4 1/2	85.00	85.10	84.90	84.90
Lib 5 1/2	80.00	80.10	79.90	79.90
Lib 6 1/2	75.00	75.10	74.90	74.90
Lib 7 1/2	70.00	70.10	69.90	69.90
Lib 8 1/2	65.00	65.10	64.90	64.90
Lib 9 1/2	60.00	60.10	59.90	59.90
Lib 10 1/2	55.00	55.10	54.90	54.90
Lib 11 1/2	50.00	50.10	49.90	49.90
Lib 12 1/2	45.00	45.10	44.90	44.90
Lib 13 1/2	40.00	40.10	39.90	39.90
Lib 14 1/2	35.00	35.10	34.90	34.90
Lib 15 1/2	30.00	30.10	29.90	29.90
Lib 16 1/2	25.00	25.10	24.90	24.90
Lib 17 1/2	20.00	20.10	19.90	19.90
Lib 18 1/2	15.00	15.10	14.90	14.90
Lib 19 1/2	10.00	10.10	9.90	9.90
Lib 20 1/2	5.00	5.10	4.90	4.90

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris 5s	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseille 5s	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1922	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1923	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1924	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1925	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1926	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1927	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1928	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1929	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1930	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1931	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1932	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1933	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1934	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1935	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1936	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1937	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1938	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1939	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1940	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	95	95
A A Ch	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Can	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Loco	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smelters	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Woolen	101 1/2	101 1/2
Anacosta	57	57
Atchafalaya	79	79
At Gulf & W I	164 1/2	164 1/2
Baldwin	118 1/2	118 1/2
B & O	31	31
Beth Steel B	93 1/2	93 1/2
Can Pac	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cent Leather	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chandler	103	103
Chic R I & Pac	33	33
*Chino	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Products	19 1/2	19 1/2
Goodrich Steel	153 1/2	153 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	51 1/2
do pf	80 1/2	80 1/2
End Johnson	90	90
Gen Elec	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Motors	23 1/2	23 1/2
Goodrich	65	65
Int Paper	76 1/2	76 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 1/2
Kemp	37 1/2	37 1/2
Marine	33	33
do pf	90	90
Mex Pet	181 1/2	181 1/2
Midvale	43 1/2	43 1/2
St Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	67 1/2
N Y N H & H	29 1/2	29 1/2
Non Pacific	68 1/2	68 1/2
Pan Am Pet	98	98
do B	104 1/2	104 1/2
Penn	39	39
Piercer-Arrow	52	52
Punta Alegre	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	84 1/2
Rep & Steel	94	94
R Dutch of N Y	115 1/2	115 1/2
Sinclair	32	32
So Pac	92 1/2	92 1/2
St Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2
Studebaker	70 1/2	70 1/2
Texas & Pacific	40 1/2	40 1/2
Trans Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2
Un Pacific	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Rubber	96 1/2	96 1/2
U S Steel	41 1/2	41 1/2
U S Realty	55 1/2	55 1/2
Utah Copper	69 1/2	69 1/2
Westinghouse	50	50
Willamette	19 1/2	19 1/2
Woolworth	68 1/2	68 1/2
Total sales	507,200 shares.	

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURE

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10	10 1/2
Allied Oil	30	30 1/2
Auto Fuel	51	51 1/2
Boston	28	28 1/2
Caledonia	28	28 1/2
Carib Synd	18 1/2	19 1/2
Cities S Bkrs Cfs	35 1/2	36 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
General Asphalt	4 1/2	4 1/2
Heiden Chem	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	70	70 1/2
Int Packing	8 1/2	8 1/2
Inter Petrol	32	32 1/2
Island Oil	32	32 1/2
Merritt	15 1/2	16 1/2
Midwest Refining	14 1/2	15 1/2
Nipissing	3 1/2	3 1/2
Nyanet Pet	2 1/2	2 1/2
Salt Creek	33	33 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	5	5 1/2
Simms Petrol	17 1/2	18 1/2
Skelly	10 1/2	11 1/2
Texas Pacific Coal	44 1/2	45 1/2
Tropical Oil	19 1/2	20 1/2
Un Retail Candy	14	14 1/2
United States Stm	20	20 1/2
White Oil	20	20 1/2

SOUTH PENN OIL

NEW YORK, New York—The South Penn Oil Company, for the year ended December 31, 1919, reports net earnings after charges and federal taxes of \$2,668,236; equal to \$13.34 a share on \$20,000,000 capital stock.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, New York—Earnings of subsidiary companies of the Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended April 30 show:

1920	1919	
Net earnings	\$28,629,163	\$24,978,323
Gross earnings	10,650,002	9,325,868

TREND OF STOCK
MARKET DOWNWARD

Traders on the New York Stock Exchange were puzzled, or at least assumed to be, as to why stocks declined yesterday when general conditions seemed to be favorable for a rise. It was pointed out that political results of the Republican national convention at Chicago were as satisfactory as could be expected, money rates were comparatively easy and there was nothing unfavorable in the immediate outlook that could have a depressing effect upon prices. The fact is, however, that stocks have been on the downward grade for some time, and it appears as if nothing can stop the movement when it once gets under headway, whether the trend be upward or downward. Occasional halts in the bear market have been due to the covering of shorts.

At the close yesterday American Car & Foundry was up 3/4, American Locomotive 2 1/2, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 3/4, Baldwin 3, Bethlehem B 2 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 5 1/4, Pan American 2, Pierce-Arrow 3 1/2, Studebaker 3 1/2, and U. S. Steel 1 1/2. Swift was off 1 1/2 in the Boston market. Other stocks were easy.

LUMBER OUTPUT
IS CURTAILED

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Yellow pine lumber manufacturers have begun a sharp contraction in production as a result of the serious shortage of cars, the slump in demand and prices and tightness of money. The output will be curtailed 16-23 per cent to 100 per cent by principal mills. It is said manufacturers prefer to carry their assets in the tree rather than pay high wages for cutting and accumulate stocks under tight money conditions.

Sash and door material which sold readily at \$135 in February is now in poor demand at \$93. Pressure to sell at these declines is coming mainly from smaller mills in need of cash.

The slump in demand for yellow pine is attributed to the money market in halting building. Advances from Pacific coast mills indicate a curtailment of about 75 per cent.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
DOUBLES ITS INCOME

NEW YORK, New York—During the first three months of the year the Chesapeake & Ohio's net railway operating income was more than twice that of the corresponding period in 1919, \$2,897,458, compared with \$1,317,928.

Assuming this rate will continue throughout the year and that the first three months comprise 19 per cent of the traffic year, as estimated for all Class I roads, the net operating income for the year will be about \$15,250,000, compared with the federal record of \$13,226,963.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE CREWS
WORKING HARD

University of Pennsylvania Today Joins Cornell, Columbia and Syracuse at Ithaca in Preparation for Big Regatta Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, N. Y.—This city is agog with excitement over the prospect of thousands of spectators anticipated for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on Saturday, between the universities of Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and Pennsylvania on Cayuga Lake. Committees have been named by the president of the Board of Commerce covering adequate preparations, a grandstand to be constructed opposite the finish in Ronckwey Park, and signalling devices handled by United States Army of fliers will keep the crowds in touch with the progress of each race. The Pennsylvania squad will proceed to Ithaca Hotel on arrival today. Her shells are to be kept in the Cascadilla School boat house.

During this week the Cornell crews have been given 14-mile rows each afternoon. Whether the light or the heavy variety will be used remains undecided. Syracuse has also had long afternoon rows with several two-minute sprints which were satisfactory to Coach J. A. Ten Eyck. The Columbia crews have rowed twice daily in an effort to develop a combination to defeat the past defeats. Coach J. C. Rice has not yet announced the final seating of his varsity boat. The Cornell and Columbia squads were given trips up the lake on Sunday instead of rowing. The Syracuse men returned to their university on Saturday for graduation exercises and continued rowing yesterday.

YACHTS RESUME
TRIALS TODAY

Resolute and Vanitie Scheduled to Meet Off Newport, Rhode Island in the Eighth Contest

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The two America Cup candidates, Resolute and Vanitie, are scheduled to resume their series of trial races off this port today. This will be the eighth contest and the Resolute is now leading with four victories to her credit as against three for Vanitie. It was expected that the series would be continued Monday, but it was found that the Resolute needed some slight overhauling and she was towed to Bristol Sunday for that purpose.

Owing to the splendid showing of the Vanitie on all points of sailing and the fact that through the clever work of Rear Commodore George Nichols, who has charge of the boat, she has been brought from the rear and to a certain extent placed ahead of the Horshoff contender, interest in the trials has greatly increased.

While the Resolute has the best of it, two of her victories were little better than drifting matches, in which she excelled. In the five races sailed in real, smart weather Vanitie has proved herself the better racing vessel. It is understood at the New York Yacht Club that unless something unexpected happens the full string of 14 trials will be sailed before the defender against Shamrock IV is named.

UNITED STATES NOT
TO HAVE GOLF TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—No United States golf team will compete in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, according to an announcement by Max Marston of this city, who was chosen to captain the team and who had charge of the arrangements. Marston said that after making reservations for a team of eight men to sail on June 25, he had found it impossible to get a representative team together. Out of 11 men invited to make the trip, he said, only two, R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, and himself, definitely had accepted. Two others, R. A. Gardner and Nelson Whitney, already are abroad and had promised to play on the Olympic team. The United States Golf Association, Marston said, wanted at least eight men.

AMERICAN PLAYERS
WIN THEIR MATCHES

LONDON, England (Monday)—The United States lawn tennis players, R. N. Williams 2d of Boston and C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, won their matches in the opening round of the London championship tournament here today. Williams defeated L. K. Gardner 6-1, 6-0, while Garland eliminated A. W. MacPherson 11-9, 6-1.

Williams early outclassed his British opponent, but MacPherson forced Garland into a long dense set in the opening encounter. The Yale University captain, however, ran through the second and deciding set in rapid-fire fashion once he was thoroughly warmed up.

PURDUE ELECTS CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—J. C. Keppie 22 and P. A. Hamilton 21, were recently elected respective captains of the Purdue University wrestling and swimming teams. Keppie has been a

member of the Purdue wrestling squad for the past season, wrestling in the 135-pound class. He was recognized by Coach W. A. Bernuth as one of the best men on the squad. He performed consistently throughout the season for the Old Gold and Black team. Hamilton, the new swimming team captain has been a member of the varsity team for two years. He is a fast man in the dashes and was one of the mainstays of the relay team. His special event is the diving class.

WESTERN TEAMS
DEFEAT EASTERN

Cleveland Gains on New York and Now Holds First Place in American Standing by Full Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland.....	24	17	.667
New York.....	24	18	.642
Chicago.....	23	22	.550
Boston.....	25	22	.552
Washington.....	24	24	.500
St. Louis.....	22	27	.449
Detroit.....	17	33	.340
Philadelphia.....	16	36	.308

RESULTS MONDAY
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 7, New York 1.
St. Louis 10, Boston 5.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It was a great day yesterday for the western clubs in the American League as they won all of the three games that were played. Washington and Chicago were idle as it rained in the latter city.

Cleveland increased its hold on first place to a full game as the result of defeating New York 7 to 1. Detroit continued to drive Philadelphia further down the percentage column by winning its third straight victory over the Athletics by a score of 5 to 0. St. Louis made it three straight from Boston by a score of 10 to 2. The Browns bringing their total number of runs in the three games against Boston up to 36.

DETROIT WINS SHUT OUT

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit team shut out Philadelphia here yesterday 5 to 0. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 x—5 9 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 0
Batteries—Ayers and Almsmith; Harris and Perkins. Umpire—Chill.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS WIN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Browns captured the game here yesterday from the Boston Red Sox, 10 to 5. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 5 x—10 12 1
Boston..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—5 10 5
Batteries—Davis and Billings; Russell and Schanz. Umpires—Dineen and Nallin.

CLEVELAND WINS EASILY

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Fifteen thousand persons saw Cleveland defeat New York here yesterday 7 to 1. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland..... 0 1 1 0 0 2 3 0—7 13 1
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 5 2
Batteries—Harris, Coveleskie and Numanak; Thormahlen, Shore and Hannan. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GALES FERRY, Connecticut—Yale's varsity and junior crews took short paddles Monday morning and practiced several starts. In the afternoon, W. V. Taggart was promoted to No. 4 in the junior boat, E. Janeway going to 6 to take the place of R. H. Lovejoy who was out temporarily. B. L. Lawrence, who rowed No. 6 in the junior boat until a week ago is expected to return shortly.

In the afternoon the varsity and junior varsity raced for half a mile, the varsity winning by just a length. The present line-up of the crews follows:

Varsity—Stroke—Capt. C. C. Peters; No. 7—Ellis; No. 6—Schefflin; No. 5—Flagg; No. 4—Hord; No. 3—Allen; No. 2—Moulton; bow—Driscoll; cox—Carson. Junior Varsity—Stroke—Cheney; No. 7—Mall; No. 6—Janeway; No. 5—Rooke; No. 4—Taggart; No. 3—Walker; No. 2—Carman; bow—Whitney; cox—Hadden.

Sunday all the crews were taken for a cruise on H. P. Whitney's yacht "White Away." They went to Blackpoint where the varsity spent the day. The rest went to Shelter Island returning to Gales Ferry in the evening.

B. L. Hemingway of Watertown, Connecticut, has just been elected captain of the substitute crew. Work was started yesterday in the staking out of the four-mile course.

ITALY ADOPTS BASEBALL

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Baseball was adopted as the Italian national game today, following a closely-fought contest between two regimental teams trained by Y. M. C. A. instructors. Large and enthusiastic crowds, including many Americans, were present. Two university teams will compete here next Sunday. Several games of volleyball and basketball also were played today.

ARTHUR SPENCER WINS

NEWARK, New Jersey—Arthur Spencer defeated F. L. Kramer, Raymond Eaton and William Spencer in the half-mile national championship race at the Velodrome Sunday afternoon. The race narrowed down to a battle between Kramer and Spencer, with Spencer winning.

DULUTH CREWS
HARD AT WORK

Famous Rowing Club to Make Strenuous Efforts to Regain the International Four-Oared Championship Lost Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—The most famous rowing crew that Duluth ever had was its senior four of 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916. Duluth also had a wonderful senior eight in each of those years, but its personnel changed every year, while the four was held intact. That four was never beaten, winning all national and international championships and establishing world records that have never been displaced.

This country's entrance into the world's war broke up that perfect four as its members enlisted in various branches of the service. Last year the Duluth boat club's new senior four won the national event at the Worcester regatta; but it bowed to defeat in the international event, the first defeat a Duluth senior four had met with in years.

This year, however, the club plans to win back the international four title at the national regatta, as well as to retain the national. Should it accomplish that feat the Duluth senior four will be a competitor in the Olympic regatta at Antwerp, Belgium, for the world's title. For a time this spring, it was believed by experts here, that only the senior eight of the local club would have any chance to make good for the Olympic regatta; but it is now thought that the senior four at present in training will give a good account of itself. The four is working out every day, and looks very good. Stroking it is Gus Forsell, stroke of the champion 1914 intermediate eight, the same crew that included Charles Whiteside, Frank Williams, Hall Troyer, Hagberg and other notables. Speer, another veteran, is at No. 3. He is the veteran in point of service now rowing here, having started in 1913. Erick Tysk, a man who has made a good showing in the crews during the last three years, is at No. 2, and Virgil Vincent, who has also been in the same three years, is at bow.

Forsell has a smashing fast stroke, and he will handle the four in much the same style as did Dave Horak, the redoubtable quartet of a few years back. One night last week that crew took a Marathon row of 20 miles, giving an indication of how hard it is working. Unlike the old Duluth senior four, the crew is not rowing in the senior eight, but is giving all its attention to its own game. The general rowing situation is encouraging at the club here. The various crews are training hard, and are getting into good shape. Dave Horak, who is coaching the crews, has four fast eights in shells now and some fine races are being staged every night. One night last week the crews went over the mile and a quarter route, and there was not 10 feet difference between the four at the finish.

PITTSBURGH TO
LOSE ATHLETES

Several Stars Have Graduated but Freshman Class Is Expected to Fill Their Places

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The scholastic year at the University of Pittsburgh has closed and the annual commencement marked the close of the collegiate athletic careers of almost a score of young men who had won fame for the Panthers on various sport fields.

The baseball, football, lawn tennis, aero, swimming and basketball teams all lose men by graduation. From the school of economics are graduated A. K. Anderson, former tennis manager; H. M. Chapel, high jumper; B. C. Curry, jumper and pole vaulter; W. J. Foster, football manager last fall; H. C. Gow Jr., track manager, who won first honors in his class; and H. K. Robinson, first baseman on the baseball team, and center on the basketball five.

From the school of education goes R. E. Klingensmith, star distance runner, while J. H. Messery, letter man in swimming; J. F. Keller, a member of the aero team who scored in the intercollegiate in New York; C. F. Ryman, baseball third baseman, and R. V. Reisen, star basketball center, leave the engineering school.

From the medical school are graduated H. C. Carlson, football, baseball and basketball star; H. C. McCarter, end on the football team; Matt Marshall, all star distance runner, and J. L. Scott, former basketball manager. From the dental school go I. R. Pearlman, football tackle, and W. F. Swan, former track manager.

The places of those who are graduated will be taken next season by a lot of fine young fellows from the present freshman class, whose teams have made splendid records in all branches of sport, the one-year rule preventing all freshmen from varsity competition.

STRONG SCHEDULE
FOR GEORGIA TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia—According to the football schedule recently released, the University of Georgia will meet two new eleven next season and will play nine games during the year. As

a number of last year's stars will return to college in the fall, the Red and Black expects to have a very fast eleven and to be strong contenders for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association title. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 2—Citadel College at Athens; 9—University of South Carolina at Columbia; 16—Furman University at Greenville; 23—Oglethorpe University at Atlanta; 30—Auburn University at Columbus; Nov. 6—University of Florida at Athens; 13—University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 20—University of Alabama at Athens; 25—Clemson University at Athens.

BROOKLYN BACK
IN FIRST PLACE

Defeats Cincinnati World Champions in Close Game and Forces Losers Into Second Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn.....	28	20	.583
Cincinnati.....	28	21	.571
St. Louis.....	28	23	.549
Chicago.....	26	25	.510
Pittsburgh.....	22	22	.500
Boston.....	21	24	.467
New York.....	21	25	.450
Philadelphia.....	19	29	.396

RESULTS MONDAY
Chicago 7, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 7.
St. Louis 7, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Today finds the Brooklyn club back in first place in the championship standing of the National League after having surrendered it for a day to the Cincinnati World Champions. The new leaders secured their place by defeating Cincinnati at Ebbets Field yesterday by a score of 9 to 7.

Brooklyn also had the honor of being the only Eastern team able to win a game in this league yesterday. Boston, New York and Philadelphia proving no match for their western adversaries. The Braves lost their second straight game to the Chicago Cubs by a score of 7 to 1; the Giants lost their third straight to the St. Louis Cardinals by a score of 7 to 4 and Pittsburgh made it two straight from Philadelphia by winning 6 to 1.

CHICAGO CUBS WIN EASILY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cubs defeated the Boston Braves, 7 to 1, yesterday. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago..... 2 0 0 2 0 1 2 0—7 12 2
Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 1 2
Batteries—Carter and O'Farrell; Scott, Evers and O'Neil. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS GIANTS

NEW YORK, New York—The St. Louis Cardinals won a 7 to 4 victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday over the Giants. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis..... 2 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—7 12 1
New York..... 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4 10 2
Batteries—Schupp and Dillhoefer; Nehf, Bell, Winters, Douglas and Synder. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 6 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The visitors from Pittsburgh secured five runs in the first inning, clinching the game with Philadelphia and winning, 6 to 1. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh..... 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—6 10 9
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 8 2
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Gallia, Betts and Traggator. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BROOKLYN WINS, 9 TO 7

BROOKLYN, New York—The Brooklyn team won by 2 runs over Cincinnati yesterday. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 4 x—9 11 3
Cincinnati..... 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0—7 13 1
Batteries—Cadore, Grimes and Krueger; Fisher, Luque and Wingo. Umpires—Klen and Emalle.

MERCER FOOTBALL
DATES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia—The 1920 football schedule of Mercer University has just been announced, and the following games are scheduled:

Oct. 2—Open, at Macon; 9—Lanier University, at Atlanta; 16—Howard College, at Macon; 23—University of Chattanooga, at Chattanooga; 30—University of Florida, at Valdosta or Jacksonville.

Nov. 5—Stetson University, at Deland, Florida; 12—Oglethorpe University, at Macon; 24—Erskine College, at Macon.

J. C. Cody, having been signed up to head athletics at Mercer, it is expected that the Orange and Black eleven will furnish keen competition in all of its games during the coming season. Cubbage Snow has been selected to manage the 1920 eleven. Although Mercer will not face Georgia School of Technology, the University of Georgia, or Alabama Polytechnic Institute, plenty of good football will be witnessed when the Orange and Black plays the University of Florida, the University of Chattanooga, Howard College, Oglethorpe University, and Erskine College of South Carolina. The first two named should furnish especially strong opposition.

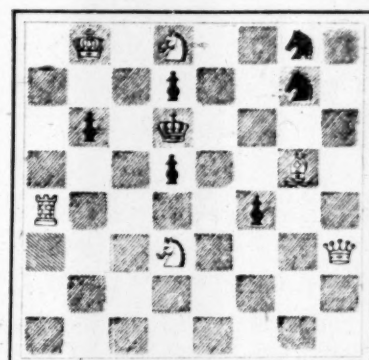
ARKANSAS GETS McLAREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—G. W. McLaren, coach at the Kansas State Normal School, has been appointed director of athletics at the University of Arkansas for the coming season.

CHESS

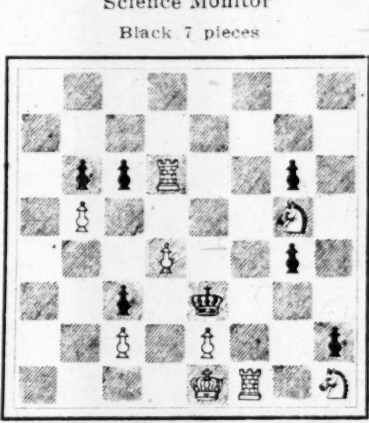
PROBLEM NO. 165
By P. H. Williams
Black 7 pieces



White 6 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 166
By James W. Harper

Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor



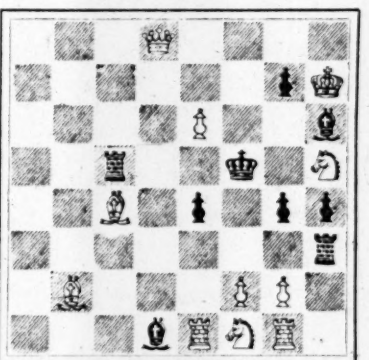
White 9 pieces
White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 163. Q-R4 K-K8 K-B4
No. 164. 1. K-K8 K-B4
Prob. Comp. 1. K-K8, etc.
H. Meenick } P-Q4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The problem that was given second honorable mention in the Magee Tourney (Task Theme) in the evolution of the two move problem.

By G. De Rossi, Italy
Black 9 pieces



White 11 pieces
White to play and mate in 2 moves

NOTES

The American Champion Frank J. Marshall recently conducted a so-called "Living" game with Charles Jaffe at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, the floor of the stage being marked for the board and human pieces appropriately costumed for the men. The game which was in connection with a carnival was drawn after 45 moves.

The telegraph match between the Kenwood Chess Club of Chicago and the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, was won by the former, 6-4; score:

BROOKLYN		KENWOOD	
1. O. Prink	0	R. Gross	1
2. J. W. Brunn	1	S. W. Addleman	0
3. F. E. Russell	0	J. Gessner	0
4. N. S. Perkins	0	S. R. Eisenberg	1
5. R. R. Carley	0	J. Klaasse	0
6. W. M. DeVier	1/2	J. H. Norris	1/2
7. S. Katz	1	E. O. Doak	0
8. L. J. Wolff	0	M. Palmer	1
9. A. B. Hodges	1	H. Hahlbohm	0
10. F. K. Perkins	1/2	E. Lasker	1/2

Referee, Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia; Umpires Robert Raubitschke in Brooklyn and Edwin A. Munker in Chicago.

The Western Electric Company recently tried out its "Printing Telegraph" (which it is hoped will soon substitute for the Morse duplex system now used) in a chess match of 10 boards between its employees in New York and Chicago. The moves arrived at either end fully type written in plain English and at the completion of the first session of four hours' play no decision was reached.

That England is developing a composite of the highest rank can be vouched for in the above three-move problem No. 166. Mr. Harper has done little in composition but shows the master touch, and it can only be hoped that the future will contain many of his productions.

North London again won the London Chess League tourney but, as the score shows, by a close margin:

1. North London	9 1/2
2. Hampstead	9
3. Metropolitan	9
4. Brixton	8 1/2
5. London Kentish	7
6. West London	6
7. Leyton	6
8. Bohemians	4
9. Battersea	4
10. Islington	1 1/4
11. Maurice	1
12. Kennington	1/2

A short quadrangular tourney held in Rotterdam, Holland, resulted as follows: Rubinstein 2 1/2, Foster and Speyer 1 1/2 each, and Van Geider 1/2. The handicap tournament of the Melbourne Chess Club, Australia, has

been won by Mr. G. Gunderson from Scratch, with 11 1/2-3 1/2 score.

The following game was played in the Correspondence League, England:

H. W. Coe	A. W. Gaye
White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K3
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. B-K5	P-Q3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3
5. O-O	Kt-K3
6. Q-K4	P-QR4
7. B-K2	P-Q4
8. P-QR4	P-K5
9. P-R5	Kt-R2
10. Kt-P	P-Q3
11. R-K	R-K2
12. Kt-KBP	Kt-K1
13. R-K1	R-B
14. Q-K2	R-KB4
15. R-K5	P-K3
16. Kt-Q2	R-B3
17. Kt-B3	K-K1
18. R-K3	R-K5
19. P-B3	Kt-K4
20. Q-K	P-K3
21. R-B	R-K
22. Q-Q	P-B4
23. R-Q2	P-BP
24. Kt-P	P-P
25. P-P	K-R
26. B-P	R-K2
27. B-Q3	P-K3
28. R-KR3	P-KK1
29. B-P	R-KK1
30. Q-R5	R-KK1-K2
31. R-K4	Kt-Q3
32. R-Q5	R-K
33. R-K1	R-K4
34. R-Ktch	Kt-B
35. Q-R5	Q-Q2
36. R-K1	Q-K2
37. R-QB4	Q-Q3
38. R-KR4	Q-B3
39. R-KK3	R(K4)-K2
40. B-K5	Q-K2
41. Q-B	Resigns

ENGLISH WOMEN
GOLFERS WIN

Defeat Women of Ireland in an International Team Match by a Score of 9 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWCASTLE, Ireland—The recent ladies' British golf championship held at Newcastle, County Down, provided an opportunity to revive the international fixtures, and a match between England and Ireland was therefore staged immediately prior to the championship event as a curtain raiser. The result proved the immense superiority of the English players as a body, for they won every one of the nine contests, though in one case it was touch and go and Miss Edith Leitch defeated Mrs. Hulton at the nineteenth hole only after a severe struggle. Miss Cecil Leitch, the champion, opposed Miss Janet Jackson, the Irish champion,

WATERWAYS MAY HELP LOWER COSTS

Freight Rates by Water About 20 Per Cent Less Than Those by Rail—Plans of the War Department for Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inland waterway powers of the Railroad Administration have been assigned to the War Department by the terms of the Transportation Act, which charges the department with promoting and developing inland waterway transportation for the benefit of the internal commerce of water terminals. During the war the Railroad Administration utilized the inland waterways, and because of freight congestion on the railroads diverted as much freight as possible over them. The Railroad Administration even had a considerable fleet of boats constructed for waterway operation. These vessels were used mainly on the Mississippi River and on the New York State canal. There were no private owners to whom they could be restored and it seemed desirable for the government to continue their operation and to conduct further experiments along the same line. The War Department's connection with the development of navigable rivers and harbors made it the most available government agency to undertake the continuation of this activity of the Railroad Administration.

The War Department is perfecting the freight service along the Mississippi River and placed in service a number of new barges during April. Freight rates are in general 20 per cent less than rates by rail. Traffic down stream from St. Louis, Missouri, to New Orleans, Louisiana, requires six days, and the upstream trip requires about 15 days. Sailing schedules are maintained with regularity.

The army is carrying on a part of its Mississippi River program transportation along the Warrior River between the Alabama coal fields and the important industrial centers of Mobile, Alabama, and New Orleans. Although this is a new undertaking, freight traffic is so heavy that its first year is expected to show a profit.

Over the New York state canal the War Department will furnish service between Buffalo, Albany and New York City, all in New York State. The principal cargo eastbound is grain from the Great Lakes. The department expects to utilize this summer 165 barges and towboats with a carrying capacity of 141,450 tons. The equipment is all new, and is designed to meet the requirements of the localities in which it will be used. It is expected that the ton mileage cost of inland waterway transportation can be permanently lowered and that in this way something can be done to reduce the cost of living.

LOW PAY IS CAUSING LIBRARIAN SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That inadequate salaries are causing a shortage of librarians in this city is shown in a petition of the New York Library Staff Association, of which Miss Augusta Markowitz is president, which says that they now average \$1020 a year, about the same as office boys and mediocre stenographers. The petition protests against the exclusion of librarians from the benefits of the salary increase to be given all city employees, for which \$5,000,000 was provided by a special bond issue. In 1917, there were 144 resignations, 25 per cent of the total staff, in 1918 there were 199, or 26 per cent, and in 1920 130, or 27 per cent.

While public library employees are not technically city employees because the libraries are administered by a private board of trustees, their salaries are paid by the city treasury. Miss Markowitz explained. The American Library Association is assisting their campaign for a portion of the \$5,000,000 fund. Requirements are high for librarians, she said, and require one year's apprenticeship at \$45 a month, and with 20 years' experience she receives only \$1020 a year.

NEW YORK STATE RENT LAW UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new state rent law, providing that a stay of eviction may be granted to a tenant unable to find a suitable apartment, has been upheld as constitutional by the appellate term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, which has decided that the State's power to protect public safety is not restricted.

ALASKA LOOKED TO FOR PAPER SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The United States Government has taken steps to open up immense tracts of timber to pulp and paper mills in Alaska and thereby furnish the opportunity to avert a paper shortage, according to Edward A. Sherman, who represented the Department of Agriculture, on the special Alaska commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the Alaska resources. Mr. Sherman claims that the Tongass and Chugach forests have more than 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock and spruce. Both of these forests are in southern Alaska and contain immense water power for the operation of the

pulp and paper mill and are accessible to shipping. Owing to paper shortage and print paper commanding the highest price ever paid it is looked to establish the paper industry in Alaska on a large scale.

END OF CANADA'S DEBATE ON BUDGET

President of Council Classes It as Honest, Courageous Attempt to Meet Current Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The struggle over the Canadian budget recently culminated in an all-night sitting of the House of Commons, when, as already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, the government defeated the Opposition attack on its budget proposals by 26 votes. The result is that the budget has been agreed to in substance and now goes into the committee stage, where it will be examined in detail. It is not expected that there will be any material alterations in the general scheme of taxation proposed, but there may be several changes of minor importance.

The passing of the budget, as in most countries, is the most important event of the session, and the government will be feeling more free now that it has reached calmer waters. Apart from questions of changes in the tariff, which are always the center of attack of those favoring free trade, the proposals of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, are the most important step that has so far been taken in Canada in the direction of direct taxation. A cessation of borrowing and the payment of expenses out of revenue appears to be the main point that the Finance Minister has had in view in framing the present budget. The chief criticism which has been directed at the new proposals is that the burden of taxation is being placed on those who are least able to bear it.

To Protect the Profiteer
The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, declared in the course of a three-hour speech that the budget had been formed to protect the profiteer and not the people of Canada, and that instead of trying to reduce the cost of living it would only make it more difficult for people to carry on.

The government should resign, said Mr. King. It had been elected for the period of the war and should now give place to an administration capable of framing a sound peace policy. It had acquired the "war habit of mind" which resulted in autocratic rule and extravagant expenditure. The expenditure of the last fiscal year had added nearly \$400,000,000 to the debt of Canada, or over \$1,000,000 a day. The proposals of the budget would encourage the production of shoddy goods, and he thought that duties should be taken off necessities and the instruments of production, thus reducing the cost of living.

Progress With Civil Service

The charge that there had been an increase of 25,000 in the staff of the Civil Service since the armistice was answered by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the council. This was not the case, he said. Up to March 20 of the present year the total number of permanent and temporary employees in the service was 48,000. At the time of the armistice it was 43,000. The increase of 5000 was largely accounted for in appointments to war departments. The government was making all possible progress with the reorganization of the Civil Service. "It is easier to get employees in than out," he said. In the Printing Bureau alone economies were effected which would eventually cause a reduction of \$700,000 a year.

Replying to the charge of unjustified expenditure, he stated that there had not been one cent spent recklessly, and that there was no increase in the ordinary expenditure of the country. Five items were mentioned as having aggregated over \$100,000,000—interest on public debt, pensions, soldiers' land settlement, soldiers' reestablishment and civil service commission bonus on account of increased cost of living.

The budget he classed as an honest and courageous attempt to meet current conditions. The public debt of Canada was less than that of any warring nation with the exception of the United States, which was only in the struggle a year and a half. Canada's foreign trade had grown enormously, and an adverse balance in the five years ending March 31, 1915, had been turned into a much larger favorable balance in the succeeding five years.

Accused of War Profit

The government of Sir Robert Borden through its vision, courage and ability to see the need and apply the remedy, had brought Canada through the war stronger than she had gone into it. They had been accused of having the war profit. He thought it was a good thing for Canada that they had. The government had introduced many measures tending toward reconstruction and the only criticism had come from the other side.

There could have been no election because there was no franchise act, and it was an understood thing between the leaders last year that there would not be an election until a new franchise act had been passed, and such an act would be passed at this session.

The Farmers' Party was doing well but was a little too rabid. They must get together and devise a tariff policy which would be fair and just to all. If the Opposition could find a more suitable, equitable form of taxation, the government would be glad to hear of it, but no such form had been mentioned. The government stood for equal treatment for all and special privileges to none.

SHOE MAKERS GO DIRECT TO WEARERS

Manufacturers Take Million Dollars' Worth of Goods to the People in Great Cut-Price Sale Which Is Opened in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another chapter in the battle against high prices is in the making in Boston. This time it is shoes. Following the lead of New York, where millions of dollars worth of wearing apparel has been offered to the public at cost or less, this city is to witness a cut-price sale of \$1,000,000 worth of women's shoes direct to the consumer by a combination of manufacturers.

In this particular situation the battle is between the manufacturers and the middlemen and retailers, with the consumer reaping the benefit instead of paying "all the traffic will bear."

The direct cause of the big sale opening today is the return of goods ordered and cancellation of other orders by the retailers who are generally agreed that the people have been protesting against the tremendously high prices to the extent of refraining from buying until business reached such a low ebb that a general curtailing of orders followed, with the result that those who held off find the present slashing of prices one of the results.

The factories have been closing. In order to save the situation there seemed to be one thing for the manufacturers to do, step right past all middlemen, profiteers and non-producers, and permit the consumer to obtain shoes at a price that compares well with pre-war figures. It is announced that all the shoes are to go at \$5.50, the current retail asking price for some of them being as high as \$18.

Not only is it expected to take some time to sell out such enormous supplies of shoes, despite the probable response on the part of the public, but this sale is expected to be a forerunner of similar steps on the part of many other manufacturers, for the managers of this sale say that they are by no means the only ones.

The opinion has been expressed that retailers who have been profiteering are first to experience the working out of an inevitable economic law.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FUND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Charlottesville News Office
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia—Charlottesville has voted \$1,000,000 to be spent on public utilities.

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WANTED—Woman of refinement to assist in household in Providence, R. I. of quiet habits; duties care of 4 rooms, simple cooking, washing (small optional); woman of "motherly type," particularly desirous if capable of being a friend equals ability as cook and housekeeper; applicant of any nationality, city, suburban, quiet and very beautiful in summer; Mr. Lake Champlain state wages; send photo if possible, also references. EDWIN REYKIN, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MADRID'S THEATER SEASON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The regular theatrical season, the longest and most productive, has given way to the usually short but brilliant theatrical period of the primavera. There have been no outstanding successes in the way of long runs, with perhaps one exception, which shall be noted, but that is less the fault of the plays and their actors than that of the public, for the Madrilenian theatergoers seem more than ever to crave for novelty, and with difficulty can be persuaded to give more than a week to anything.

In this connection it has to be remembered that a good play, well staged and acted, has in Madrid after all only the comparatively small Madrid public to call upon, and this is soon exhausted. While the outlying Madrilenians are achieving education in the drama very rapidly, there is still a preponderating proportion that prefers the lightest stuff in the way of zarzuela and musical comedy. Thus it happens that any play that can run for 100 performances is a notable success, and one that has a quarter of that run has well justified itself.

Repertory Theaters Prevail

This state of things causes two reflections on the part of those who have not been familiar with it. Obviously such circumstances could not be tolerated if the Spanish theater were run on the same lines as in Britain and America, a company being formed specially to produce a certain piece. Every Madrid theater is run on the repertory and stock company system. An impresario takes a theater for a season, collects his company and for a few weeks or months they produce play after play, sometimes bringing forth two or three new ones in a week. The company has a sufficient reserve to give an occasional rest to the principal actors.

The second of the reflections arises from the first and concerns the extraordinary capacity, industry and effort of the players who in a season may bring forth a dozen or a score of plays of which they previously knew nothing, and to their great credit be it said, achieve a high standard of acting in doing so. Even in the case of the small theaters and humble companies it is remarkable for its quality.

Guerrero and Mendoza. Generally, at the end of a season, the company is disbanded, but there are one or two exceptions to this rule, the most notable being that of the company of Maria Guerrero and her husband, Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza, the foremost and most honored players of Spain, who are in permanent possession of the fashionable Princesa Theater, the best in Madrid, and spend most of their time there and in Seville and one or two of the other chief centers. This splendid and sympathetic combination has done much to raise the Spanish drama in modern times, and everything to which it gives its attention is done thoroughly. The Guerrero and Mendoza company is composed mostly of players whom they have trained themselves from the beginning, in order that they should assimilate their own views of stage art and practice and be unfettered by bad conventions outside.

This company is a triumph of the repertory system. It includes the two sons of the famous leaders, and some of the other members are actors and actresses of the highest class who would at any time be able to take leading places in the Spanish theater. Such a one is the Señora Diaz de Artigas who generally is second lady to Maria Guerrero and takes the lead in many plays. The Señora Hermosa is another, but really this is a little company full of stars, and it will interest both Americans and British to know that each in their turn are likely to have an opportunity of seeing performances by this company before another year has run its course.

Benavente and Seca

The labor and productivity of the players has its counterpart in the remarkable facility of the playwrights, which is being exhibited now as never before since the golden age of Calderon, Lope de Vega and the others of that wonderful band whose plays are acted even unto this day, still giving the utmost pleasure and intellectual delight.

Benavente has turned out four new plays in the last year, and Muñoz Seca has done more than that, and quite recently has found himself being acted at three theaters in the same evening. The comedy of Muñoz Seca is often very pretty and light, but he, too, is inclined to be satirical, especially at the expense of the new rich, whom he is never tired of holding up to ridicule. This amazing productivity may be declared to be all against good art and to make it impossible that authors can give of their best. The only answer is that the latest work of such authors continually seems better than what went before, or at least as good. Often it shows a change of style, for the Spanish authors never will remain in a groove. For example, Benavente's last two dramas show him off on a new track once more and he has produced nothing more effective, sadder though these plays are.

One of the strong features of this last season has been the experimental management jointly by Benavente himself and Ricardo Calvo, the actor, of the municipal theater and home of the classic Spanish drama, likewise the highest theater in Madrid, the Real. A long list of classics has been produced, they have been well staged, and the acting has been excellent. Ricardo Calvo is too strongly individualistic, is possessed of too many man-

nerisms and is too lacking in flexibility to make the most brilliant success of such a season, but in some parts he shone brilliantly.

The Español is a wonderful institution. It is difficult for foreign playgoers to understand that here one may regularly witness the best Spanish plays produced in the best manner and with the best actors, from the best seats in the house—the "butacas" as they are called, being the stalls to which the whole of the floor is given up—for a charge of four pesetas. Popular nights are arranged sometimes once or twice a week, when prices are halved, so that one may be in the front rows of the said stalls for a couple of pesetas—half a dollar of United States money.

One of the outstanding successes of the season has been "Los Cañiques" at the Comedia. This has achieved an extraordinary popularity and has about reached the maximum mark of the century. As its title suggests, it is a fierce satirical reflection on the municipal maladministration, knavery and corruption as practiced in many smaller towns of Spain and most of the large ones also. A high government official is expected to visit a certain southern town where the alcalde and his favorites work things to suit their corrupt will. Some overhauling of accounts and other things are to take place. Naturally the greatest preparations are made for his reception. Two young adventurers happen to turn up at the time that the official from Madrid was expected, the alcalde and his men mistake them for the persons they expected. The others accept the situation and make the most of it, and some remarkable scenes in hilarious comedy result—while all the time the serious, condemnatory, satirical, lamenting note is struck. The play is by Carlos Arcones and Alfonso Rudela acts well in it.

"JUSTICE" AMONG NEW PLAYS IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent Italian productions include three outstanding performances—though the performances stand out for different reasons. First there was the Italian version of Galsworthy's "Justice"; second, the first (and most likely final) presentation of Lina Porello De Stefani's "I Peggiori" ("The Worst"); and then the long-awaited "La Guardia della Luna" ("The Moonguard") by Bontempelli.

Curiously enough, the Galsworthy play did not please so incisive and intelligent a critic as "Emmepi" (Marco Praga). Here is almost all his comment upon a play that has enjoyed wide popularity in America and England both on the stage and in print: "Here is an English author who is considered one of the best in his country, and it seems that this 'Justice' of his has won great success in England and that it had a resounding echo, provoking discussion and debates in favor of a reform of the Penal Code: in two words, in favor of the law of pardon. A first and not very serious crime should be pardoned, that is, the execution of the penalty should remain suspended, in the hope and also in the faith that the culprit will better his ways. And old tale for us, since we have had the law of pardon for some years. . . 'Justice' does not pretend to be a work of art, nor even a good theatrical piece; but, in England, it had a social purpose. Wherefore, why translate it, why have it presented before us, if that social purpose has already been accomplished by us, and well accomplished?"

This is odd talk, indeed, from one of the playwrights who helped acclimatize upon the Italian stage the so-called thesis play of social import, and who seemingly overlooks the purely dramatic values of Galsworthy's play, which, of course, possesses something more than a social purpose of prison reform. Praga does not even grasp the essential point of the play, as his strangely flippant remarks reveal.

"I Peggiori" proved to be one of the numerous younger sisters of Sudermann's "Heimat." An elder sister home more or less reconciled to humdrum household duties. She finds that in the meantime her younger sister has fallen in love and that things are on the point of marriage. But no sooner do the parents of the young man in question learn of the supposed prodigal sister's return, than they decide that their boy cannot marry the younger girl until the elder one is respectfully married off. This is settled, and the elder sister, whose only fault was trying to be an art student, is on a fair way to matrimonial happiness when she discovers the matchmaking character of the lover's suit, and upsets things generally. Result: neither she nor her younger sister is married. The critics found the play ill constructed, ill told, ill received.

Bontempelli's play is somewhat of a puzzle. It concerns a woman who takes it into her head that the moon has stolen her child. She has various adventures, which lead to prison. After her release she journeys to the mountain of the moon and reaches the crevice through which the orb shines down upon the world in search of children. She stops the crevice. Curious. The audience was disturbed, uncertain, uneasy; and wondered what it all meant. No doubt the author had some futuristic intent, but, as is the way with contemporary audiences when confronted with these experiments, they felt inclined to leave the enjoyment of the play to the future.

The Theater Guild of New York City announces that it has obtained the rights for the United States of George Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House" for production next season.

"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED"



Moments in "The Grain of Mustard Seed"

H. M. HARWOOD'S NEW COMEDY IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Grain of Mustard Seed," comedy by H. M. Harwood, produced at the Ambassadors Theater, London. The cast: Emily Corbett, Grace Lane, Marjorie Corbett, Kathleen Nesbitt, Jane Stroud, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Eric Thorburn, Jack Hobbs, George Corbett, M. P. Stafford Hillard, Jerry Weston, M. P. Norman McKinnel, Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Markham, M. P. Captain Rivers, John Howell, Mr. Morris, Fred Kerr, Mr. Cornthwaite, Paul Gill, Tuck, Mr. Saltherswaite, Edward Benson, John Garford, M. P. Fewlass Llewellyn.

LONDON, England.—Upon entering the house the playgoers were confronted with the announcement that this was "the best play since 1914"; but, after they had listened with considerable amusement to a coarseness of very ingenious epigrams, further seasoned with good advice, many must have come to the conclusion that Mr. Harwood, upon this occasion, was not likely to wrest the palm from Mr. Drinkwater. To the use of that same crystallized form of expression—"Epigrams may make a reputation; but they will never make the play." The epigrams, in fact, by retarding action and development, tended rather to mar it.

Mr. Harwood's work, though by no means novel either in conception or execution, is nevertheless sufficiently interesting as a story, and is certainly a most skillful and pungent satire upon certain aspects of the social life of the day. Mr. Galsworthy has recently presented a picture of the "skin game." Mr. Harwood describes that which, in the words of his Lord Henry Markham, is "the greatest game in the world"—politics.

Mr. Weston is the proprietor of a prepared food known to all who read his many advertisements, as "Ponze." Having amassed a comfortable fortune from the sales thereof, and being a kindly, great-hearted, honest man, Weston has entered Parliament with the intention of promoting a housing scheme that shall really benefit his kind. The government—represented by Markham, who is deep in the prime minister's counsels—believes that it will serve their purpose to make use, for a time, of Weston, this man who "has finishing power, who knows what he wants, and believes that he will get it." They make advances accordingly and bring him within the charmed circle, among men and women of whose mentalities and methods he is as yet profoundly ignorant, into the households of professional politicians.

Unconscious of the utterly callous cynicism habitual to his new colleagues, he sets to work, after his honest fashion, to get upon friendly terms with them, and to forward his building scheme. He also engages himself to Marjorie Corbett, daughter of one of the political set with whom he is now identified. She, lured by his wealth, has given reluctant consent.

Not until Weston's election campaign is well launched does the trouble begin. The man is sincere and scrupulous; his collaborators are neither. When the pinch comes they

all withdraw their support, and even work against him in secret, excepting only Marjorie, who sticks by him to the end.

Then we have the climax of the play, a strong scene between the man and the woman. He has behaved straightly throughout. Marjorie, grateful for his steadfast faith in her, and beginning already to love him, confesses herself to be a rotter. Upon his distress and upon hers, the curtain falls; yet one is conscious that the man's faith is the "grain of mustard seed" that may yet transform her life. The beauty of that closing thought softens somewhat the mordant irony of the remainder of the play.

The acting of Mr. Norman McKinnel as Weston showed that he can portray gentleness and tenderness, as well as masterful strength and brutality. Miss Kathleen Nesbitt presented another of her finished studies of emotionalism in which already she has few equals. She is Celtic rather than English in her atmosphere, and always somewhat enigmatic. In her first scene with the young lover, and in the last big one with Weston, she showed fine impulse, spontaneous, yet well restrained.

Mr. Fred Kerr played to the life as the cynical privy counselor, Lord Henry Markham. Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis, as a society woman, delivered with all helpful point her deluge of epigrams.

CELTIC PLAYERS

IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A company of Irish actors, playwrights and theater craftsmen who call themselves the Celtic Players, have leased the Provincetown Theater for the summer and plan to present there three bills of modern Irish plays. The first bill, which is now playing, includes "The Singer" by Padraic Pearse, and "Birthright" by T. C. Murray. In coming bills Sygne's "Riders to the Sea," and plays by other well-known Irish playwrights are to be offered. The company is made up of actors who have appeared with the Abbey Theater company in Dublin, and some of whom have been seen in recent New York offerings. The story of the foundation of the company and the happy-go-lucky way in which they go along without firm financial backing is as whimsical and as typically Irish as the managing director, Miss Deborah Birne, herself.

The beginnings of the theater, as told by Miss Birne, are as follows: "I have always loved everything Irish, but for the past five years I have been particularly interested in the Irish theater. As I studied the various moves toward establishing an Irish playhouse in the United States, I found that one of the most frequent

causes of the failure has been the neglect to secure leases on the theaters where they played, with the result that just when they were becoming established, they became homeless.

"So I secured a theater first. Then I telephoned to all the actors I knew of who had played in the Abbey Theater in Dublin, and told them that an Irish theater company was being formed. They all wanted to join. In this simple way the company was assembled. We have a variety of plays from which to choose our bills. Shaw has written us a delightful letter of encouragement, and we have the rights to our new bill of June 21, with 'The Rising of the Moon,' by Lady Gregory, and 'A Minute's Wait,' by Marjorie McKinnel.

"Our company is strictly cooperative. I advanced the initial expenses of the theater, but there is no domination in the company either of persons or ideas. One by one the members of the company have come to me and assured me that they would stick to the company whether it made any money or not. It is wonderful to know of their devotion, but judging from the seat sale such desperate proofs will not be necessary."

"Irish-Americans have been so maligned in American plays that an Irish theater in New York seems a necessity in fairness to Irish art," Miss Birne remarked.

Miss Birne has felt from the first that an intimate theater would serve the needs of the Celtic Players, so they are housed for the present in the Provincetown Theater in Greenwich Village. As she sat in the box office, just inside the big swinging doors, one evening recently, there was a steady stream of people who stopped on their way out of the theater to congratulate her.

"I come from Dublin," one girl added, "and I used to live near Padraic Pearse. I knew him well."

Friends of Sygne, Bernard Shaw, St. John Ervine and other Irishmen of note stopped to pay their compliments and pledge their support to the Celtic Players, until one could only wonder at the magic in that word, "Irish."

THE MOUNTAIN PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The eighth mountain play, the annual event given by the Garnet Holme Players, was staged on May 16, in the natural amphitheater on Mt. Tamalpais. "As You Like It" was chosen for the year's production and it proved to be as successful as any play Mr. Holme has yet offered during the series. This pastoral comedy lends itself well to an open-air setting, and full advantage of this was taken in the color scheme used in the costumes. Until the last act, greens and browns predominated, which suited in tone the trees and hills that formed the background of the natural stage. In the final act, a contrast was struck in the pale yellows worn by Celia and the gleaming whites of Rosalind as a pageant, was done with an eye toward the effect to be gained without the aid of artificial lighting. The attempt, judging from the enthusiasm of the audience of 5000 persons, was effective.

"A SOUTHERN MAID." AT DALY'S, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"A Southern Maid," new production at Daly's Theater, London. The cast: Walter Wex, Mark Lester, Sir Willoughby Rawdon, Claude Flemming, Lord Treshington, William Spray, The Hon. Bertie Talcott, Cyrran Hyde, Lopez, Leonard Russell, Sebastian, Garth Trevor, Miguel, Jack Spurling, Raymond, Noel Colne, Gomez, Fred Vigay, Francesco del Fuego, Bertram Wallis, Lady Julia Chichester, Jessie Fraser, Lady Mendie, Theresa Mills, Estella, Jean Strling, Juanita, Dorothy Monkman, Chiquita, Gwendoline Brogden, Dolores, José Collins.

LONDON, England.—In producing at last a successor to the long popular "Maid of the Mountains," the management of Daly's have in the main adhered closely to the established tradition of that theater, though there were moments which suggested that "A Southern Maid" was about to develop into something nearer to legitimate opera than proved ultimately to be the case. The conception of the author is essentially a tragic one and Miss José Collins' part is conceived and played in the tragic vein. The happy dénouement must be looked upon as a concession to the comedians of the clever company assembled, and to the well-known predilections of the patrons of Daly's. Indeed, the quietus given to the villain, del Fuego, by the principal low comedian, at the end of the piece, produced the loudest laugh of a successful evening.

The story is neither new nor probable; yet it will serve. At Santiago, a locality which gives opportunity for romantic setting, is gathered a company of ne'er-do-wells, picturesque and melodramatic, who apparently pass most of their time in idling and indulging in the pastime of "vendetta." To the town comes, in his yacht, Sir Willoughby Rawdon, accompanied by the suite of fashionably dressed ladies and naval men, without which no musical comedy is nowadays deemed complete. Willoughby's father has aforetime offended the said villains, and upon the son therefore, the "vendetta" falls, mildly, so to speak, at first, then dangerously, when he adds to his unpopularity by winning and returning the affections of Dolores, in whom the chief of the brigands, Francisco del Fuego, is also considerably interested. Round the rivalry of these two men the plot turns. Situations become critical; but with the help of Dolores, aided by the proprietor of the Café de Santiago and his head waiter, all is well at last.

Upon Miss José Collins, as Dolores, the Southern Maid, falls the burden of the day. She acquitted herself excellently well. We had not before had the pleasure of seeing this lady, and were agreeably surprised at the artistry she brought to her work. Her voice, though not remarkable in range nor in power, is sweet, clear and well produced; she is a natural actress also; and, though lacking in variety of facial expression, can give to a part of this kind a dramatic finish, a suggestion of power, and a temperamental sincerity not often possessed by actresses in musical comedy. Her Dolores, in short, was an impersonation. It made one wish to see Miss Collins in "Carmen."

Miss Dorothy Monkman as Juanita and Miss Gwendoline Brogden as Chiquita both acted, danced and sang with spirit and grace. But, Miss Collins apart, the chief honors of the evening went to Mr. Mark Lester as the hotel proprietor, Walter Wex, ably played up to by Lionel Victor as the head waiter, Todor, Mr. Lester is an admirable comedian, with a quiet yet effective method of his own. He avoids the buffoonery, antics and horseplay that are too often the badges of his tribe, preferring to rely upon gesture, voice and facial expression, the legitimate aids to burlesque. His work is free, moreover, from coarseness, and the same may be said of his companions. Claude Flemming as the hero, and Bertram

Wallis as the swashbuckling villain, both did all that was required of them.

The musical numbers, though not remarkable for distinction or freshness, were sufficiently tuneful and melodious; and many of them will doubtless become popular. The setting was gorgeous, so were the dresses. Of laughter and applause there were plenty, the general verdict being that "A Southern Maid" was more than equal to her predecessor. If the new comedy should not endure for so long, it will be because of altered circumstances and of a changed public taste. Meanwhile all concerned may be satisfied with their work.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Mr. Paul Peitler has recalled an amusing anecdote of Alfred de Musset which likewise illustrates by what trifling unforeseen events the success or failure of a play's first representation may hang. At the opening performance of "Une Nuit Venitienne" at the Odéon, in Paris, an over-zealous stage hand gave a balcony in one of the scenes a last-minute coat of green paint. Mlle. Béranget, famous for her beauty and charm, was playing the lead. She came out upon the balcony and leaned against its railings. When she withdrew her light-colored dress was streaked with green paint and the audience burst into roars of laughter. As a result the play failed and de Musset abandoned the theater. From then on he wrote dramatic dialogues for the Revue des Deux Mondes and refused to venture his work upon the stage. Today it is difficult to say whether we would exchange his contributions to the Revue for the plays he might have written. Besides, his dialogues are now often played; thus there has been no real loss.

George Bernard Shaw states that he has finished a new comedy, "which is really a sequence of five plays." Henry Arthur Jones has finished three full-length plays, but is withholding them from production until such time as he can be satisfied that he can place each of them with "the right manager in the right theater with the right cast."

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THE HOME FORUM

Summer Cometh

Summer cometh,
Wild bee hummeth,
In the sedg the kingcup blows;
Gorse and briar
Break to fire
'Mid the woodbine and the rose.

Where the larches
Build green arches
Come the ring-dove, caws the rook;
Mimic laughter
Follows after
From the streamlet's sheltered nook.
—Lady Lindsay.

A Japanese View of London

Whenever I see London streets I always feel what a free country is England! All the buildings are irregular, for they are built as the people like, and the streets are not in square blocks either. This is a great benefit to us artists. I was told that the Londoners are so conservative as to keep every bit of old buildings, places, etc.; but it seems to me these are done specially for the artists' sake, unless they themselves are all artists. Lately I have begun to study about architecture, and I am much interested with some London buildings, but I shall not talk about this subject now. We have a saying in Japan, "Do not try to preach a sermon before the Buddha." Age and height have made the buildings so beautiful. I often hear artists complaining because they cannot get models or views resembling their own ideal, but I must say London in mist is far above my own ideal. . . . The color and its effect is most wonderful. . . . I like thick fogs as well as Autumn mists. Even on a summer day I see some covering veils. When I came to London first, I thought the buildings, squares, and everything in the distance looked comparatively large, because in Japan the atmosphere is so clear that you can see every small detail in the distance, while here your background is mystified abruptly, which has a great charm to me. Indeed, the London mist attracts me so that I do not feel I could live in any other place but London. It is most difficult for me to show my impression of this wonderful misty town either by my pen or my brush, but I have more self-confidence to succeed with the latter.

December is my favorite month in London. The volume of thick mist which covers the whole town mystifies every view in the most picturesque way. The pavements reflect everything as if the whole city were built on a lake.—Yoshio Marikino.

The Creator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF ANY man be in Christ," says Paul, "he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." Not the least part of the wonderful renovating process that results from the study of Christian Science is the gradual redemption of words from wrong meanings to right ones. To human sense the task is a stupendous one. Words in themselves are recognized as merely symbols, but they are symbols of ideas or they are symbols of beliefs which have required for the individual many years, and for humanity, often countless centuries to develop. The wrong concept is not abandoned at the first attack. A child brought up to believe in ghosts may believe in ghosts long after he has accepted the fact that such things as ghosts have no actual existence. Gradually, however, the truth about the matter establishes itself firmly in consciousness, and one day the child, grown up, maybe, realizes that the work is complete, and that a ghost is a childish thing which he has put away forever.

And so it is with the student of Christian Science. The textbook of this Science, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, contains some revolutionary definitions of words. Thus on page 583 of that book occurs the following definition of "Creator," "Spirit; Mind; Intelligence; the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good; self-existent Life, Truth, and Love; that which is perfect and eternal; the opposite of matter and evil, which have no Principle; God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of Himself."

Now, at first, it may seem to the casual reader that he can accept this definition without its doing any great violence to his orthodox notions of the creator as a personal God, knowing good and evil, who created the world and the universe out of nothing; created mortal man capable of sin, sickness, and death, and then provided for mortal man's ultimate redemption from these admitted evils. If the smallest study of the definition is made, however, the tremendous demolition of the old accepted theory at once begins. For if God is Spirit, and Spirit is the opposite of matter; and if God made all that was made, and could not create anything unlike Himself, and all these facts must unquestionably be admitted, then it must be clear that God did not create matter. This being the case, then there is only one way of following out the line of reasoning to a logical conclusion, namely, that matter was never created, hence has no real existence. The tremendous fact then becomes apparent that the creator is not the creator of a material universe, for no such universe has real existence; and immediately the word creator is seen to be assuming a new meaning. The fact begins to be apprehended that the only evidence of the existence of matter comes through the five corporeal senses, and that, far beyond the range of these senses, the utter unreliability of which is constantly being demonstrated, there exists a realm which none of the five senses can cognize. Life, Truth and Love have obviously no fellowship with the material senses, and yet they are admittedly the great facts of being. Who that was offered an infinite consciousness of Life—let a pause be made for a moment to consider what that would mean and entail—an infinite consciousness of Truth and Love, would be tempted, for a moment, to exchange it for anything he could see or hear, taste or smell or feel?

The creator, then, is seen to be what Mrs. Eddy declares Him to be, Spirit, Mind and so inevitably Principle. And once the creator is grasped as Principle, the last vestige of the old meaning is done away. For the creator no longer appears as a being who made something, but as infinite Principle, in which everything has existed from all eternity; whilst creation is seen to be not creation but revelation. Commenting on Genesis, "And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day," Mrs. Eddy says on page 504 of Science and Health, "All questions as to the divine creation being both spiritual and material are answered in this passage, for though solar beams are not yet included in the record of creation, still there is light. This light is not from the sun nor from volcanic flames, but it is the revelation of Truth and of spiritual ideas. This also shows that there is no place where God's light is not seen, since Truth, Life, and Love fill immensity and are ever-present. Was not this a revelation instead of a creation?"

And so the creator as revealed in Christian Science is seen to be Principle, or the reality of all things, and creation is seen to be the forever unfolding to consciousness of this Principle, or the eternal revelation of limitless Mind. A creator, in the old meaning of that word, never existed, any more than did his material creation. Both alike are swept away in Christian Science. The creator is understood as infinite reality, and creation as that forever unfolding of Principle which is the being of man. As Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 82 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Infinite progression is concrete being, which finite mortals see and comprehend

only as abstract glory. As mortal mind, or the material sense of life, is put off, the spiritual sense and Science of being is brought to light."

nie Dever again under far different circumstances. It was at the railway station, and it chanced to be the day of the week on which the emigrants

beads on it, and a kind of outer skin of very transparent material called, I believe, chiffon. Onnie and her attendant saleswoman both spoke at

outlining of the voyage. Only one thing is definite, and that is that our first port of call will be Honolulu. Beyond a few general ideas, we have



Courtesy of the Guild of Boston Artists, Boston, Massachusetts

"The Cove," from the etching by Charles H. Woodbury

Story-Book Coves

Who is there who has no liking for a cove? Memories of early childhood bring back the books that told of adventures in and around coves. There were pirates, and buccaners and treasure untold. This is a bare sketch of a cove, but to the one with the imagination of the child not much is required to fill the tiny inlet of the sea with a three-masted ship riding at anchor in the gathering dusk, with a Florentine lantern of the kind used two hundred years ago casting a yellow, dancing path from the dark bulk of the vessel to the shore. There stand a group of great-boated men, who hold high council concerning the doings of the morrow.

Or it may be that this is the cove where the runaway tugboat of a more modern day came to haven after a long period of drifting from the mainland, to be received with great joy by the castaways on this island (for so it is now), and by them used to reach home again. Of course, before they actually steam away in the tugboat, the castaways have a number of chapters of adventures that leave nothing at all to be desired in the way of improbability.

But even in these little boats now coasting out of the cove there is abundance of romance, for theirs is the daily work of sea careers and the sea is an unending source of story-book tales.

Onnie Dever or Miss Honoria Dever?

There is in our bay, beyond the farthest of the islands, a long reef of rocks which is well covered at half tide. It is just awash at the ebb of an ordinary tide, but emerges long and brown for a couple of hours when the spring tides have gone out their farthest. I slipped down towards this reef about noon, sailing free, with a gentle breeze on my quarter. A boat—a large, heavy black boat—lay with her bows out of the water at the end of the reef.

Among the rocks, scattered here and there, were eight or ten girls, barefooted, bareheaded and barearmed. Each of them had a tin can. They were gathering periwinkles among the pools. I could hear their voices as they shouted to each other. I bore slowly down on them and then, hauling my wind, circled round the outer side of the reef. I recognized Onnie Dever, most eager of all of them—busiest gathering the periwinkles; busiest at shouting jests; readiest with her laughter. . . .

The girls were crowding into their boat when I reached them. Already the rising tide had covered most of the rocks, and left only the higher ones standing up like islands in a kind of Saragasso Sea of swaying brown weed. Onnie was the last to embark; giving one final shove-off with her foot, she slid across the bow of the boat, climbed sternward and took the stroke oar.

Six of the girls rowed, keeping time and stroke with Onnie. When she started a song for them their bodies swung with her music. The breeze had nearly died away. The row-boat, with its sturdy pullers, soon distanced me; but for a long time I heard the girls' songs and fancied that I could distinguish Onnie's voice clear above the others.

In December of that year I saw On-

start in order to catch the transatlantic steamer at Queenstown. In those days the tide of Irish emigration still ran strong, and it was worth the while of even the largest liners to call at Queenstown. . . .

I bade farewell to Onnie an hour later when I left the train at the station where I had to stop. I asked her whether she wanted to go to America or would rather have stayed at home.

"Sure, it was before me anyway," she said; "and it might as well be now as some other time. What was there for me at home?—only the daylight."

I do not know the end—the final achievement of Onnie Dever; but the chance gave me a glimpse of her halfway through her career. I was in one of the large cities of the middle west, a place that boasts about its progress with boasting that is entirely justified. It is a city that has gone ahead fast in the last fifteen years, and which is destined, I imagine, to go faster yet, and to go very far. My wife was with me, and certain needs of hers took us into a large department store. We found—I ought to say she found—the required garment or something very like it.

There was a question of certain alterations. I, who have no taste for the details of a woman's dress and am useless as an adviser on the hang of a skirt or the set of a frill, retired to some distance. "I took my stand beside the gate of the lift."

Standing beside my wife, explaining to her the beauties of a certain evening gown, was Onnie Dever Tom. I recognized her at the first glance. A second look made me doubtful. A long stare and some thought convinced me that I must be wrong.

In the first place, the lady who handled the silken flounces of the gown her subordinate held for her looked six inches taller than I remembered Onnie to have been.

Long, narrow skirts, especially when well cut, produce this illusion of height. When last I had a good look at Onnie she was wearing a crimson petticoat that reached very little below her knees. She certainly did not look tall then.

The dressing of the hair is also a disturbing thing. Onnie's, even when she was in the train on her way to the steamer, hung down her back in a long, thick pigtail. The fashion of ladies' hairdressing is not to be described by any words in the English language. I suppose I must use a French word to say that the coiffure of the chief of this department puzzled me; but most perplexing of all was the look of calm authority on her face.

Onnie Dever, even in her tenderest years, had a masterful way with her. I remembered how she had once lectured me on the management of boats, and how she held the flapping lobster at arm's length; but mere masterful self-assertiveness is a very different thing from settled authority. . . .

My reason told me that the young lady before me could not possibly be Onnie Dever; but a shadowy resemblance haunted me. . . .

Then she looked up and saw me. There was a sudden flash of recognition in her glance, and I knew after all my first impression was the right one.

"That gown," I said, "would not be at all suitable for going to catch lobsters in."

It was a flimsy affair, with gold

once in reply to my criticism.

"It would not!" said Onnie. "I'd be sorry for the one who was fool enough to try for a lobster at Carrigwee with a dress the like of that on her!"

This time her voice had the true Connaught intonation. She framed her sentences as all good Connaught girls should. She also grinned. Grin is, of course, a wrong word to use about a stately lady; but I run the risk of using it because her mouth took on the same expression exactly that Onnie Dever's wore when she stood on the shore and watched me run my boat around.

The assistant saleswoman neither grinned nor smiled—she sniffed. "This is a dinner dress," she said; "but if madam wants a golfing costume we have some rough tweeds—"

It is not easy to guess why the mention of the lobster should have suggested golf to this damsel's mind.

The word sport no doubt covers many things, and golf among them; but it can hardly be stretched to include the dragging of lobsters out of rocky holes along the shore.

She was never allowed to explain what her idea was. Miss Honoria Dever glanced at her. Without saying another word, without hearing one, the girl laid the dinner dress down on the chair and faded away. Such is the discipline maintained by the competent head of the department in a great store.

Then Onnie Dever, Tom, no longer Honoria, turned to me with a flood of questions. . . .

—From "Minnie's Bishop and Other Stories of Ireland," by George A. Birmingham.

The Building of the Snark

It began in the swimming pool at Glen Ellen. Between swims it was our wont to come out and lie in the sand. . . . Roscoe was a yachtsman. I had followed the sea a bit. It was inevitable that we should talk about boats. We talked about small boats, and the seaworthiness of small boats. We instanced Captain Slocum and his three years' voyage around the world in the Spray.

We asserted that we were not afraid to go around the world in a small boat, say 40 feet long. We asserted furthermore that we would like to do it. We asserted finally that there was nothing in this world we'd like better than a chance to do it.

"Let us do it," we said. . . . in fun. Then I asked Charman privily if she'd really care to do it, and she said that it was too good to be true.

The next time. . . by the swimming pool I said to Roscoe, "Let us do it." I was in earnest, and so was he, for he said:

"When shall we start?"

I had a house to build on the ranch, also an orchard, a vineyard, and several hedges to plant, and a number of other things to do. We thought we would start in four or five years. Then the lure of the adventure began to grip us. Why not start at once? Let the orchard, vineyard, and hedges be growing up while we were away. When we came back, they would be ready for us, and we could live in the barn while we built the house.

So the trip was decided upon, and the building of the Snark began. . . .

There is also another side to the voyage of the Snark. Being alive, I want to see, and all the world is a bigger thing to see than one small town or valley. We have done little

no thought of our next port after Hawaii. We shall make up our minds as we get nearer. In a general way we know that we shall wander through the South Seas, take in Samoa, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, and Sumatra, and go on up through the Philippines to Japan. Then will come Korea, China, India, the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean. After that the voyage becomes too vague to describe, though we know a number of things we shall surely do, and we expect to spend from one to several months in every country in Europe.

The Snark is to be sailed. There will be a gasoline engine on board, but it will be used only in case of emergency, such as in bad water among reefs and shoals, where a sudden calm in a swift current leaves a sailing boat helpless. The rig of the Snark is to be what is called the "ketch." The ketch rig is a compromise between the yawl and the schooner. Of late years the yawl rig has proved the best for cruising. The ketch retains the cruising virtues of the yawl, and in addition manages to embrace a few of the sailing virtues of the schooner. The fore-going must be taken with a pinch of salt. It is all theory in my head. I've never sailed a ketch, nor even seen one. The theory commends itself to me. Wait till I get out on the ocean, then I'll be able to tell more about the cruising and sailing qualities of the ketch.—Jack London in "The Cruise of the Snark."

The Coral Grove

Deep in the wave is a coral grove,
Where the purple mullet and gold-fish
rove;

Where the sea-flower spreads its
leaves of blue,
That never are wet with falling dew,
But in bright and changeable beauty
shine

Far down in the green and glassy
brine.

The floor is of sand, like the mountain
drift,
And the pearl-shells spangle the
flinty snow;

From coral rocks the sea-plants lift
Their boughs, where the tides and
billows flow;

The water is calm and still below,
For the winds and waves are absent
there.

And the sands are bright as the stars
that glow

In the motionless fields of upper air.
There, with its waving blade of green,
The sea-flag streams through the
silent water.

And the crimson leaf of the dulse is
seen.

There with a light and easy motion
The fan-coral sweeps through the
clear, deep sea.

And the yellow and scarlet tufts of
ocean

Are bending like corn on the upland
lea;

Then, far below, in the peaceful sea,
The purple mullet and gold-fish rove
Where the waters murmur tranquilly,
Through the bending twigs of the
coral grove.

—James Gates Percival.

Style

"No chains of adjectives in linked harshness long drawn out; no digressions thrown in as parentheses; but crystalline definiteness and clearness, fine and varied rhythm, and all that delicate precision, all those felicities of word and cadence, which belong to the highest order of prose." —George Eliot.

A Visit to Emerson

Concord, Massachusetts.

Out here on a visit—elastic, mel-low, Indian-summer weather. Came today from Boston, (a pleasant ride of 40 minutes by steam, through Somerville, Belmont, Waltham, Stony Brook, and other lively towns,) conveyed by my friend F. B. Sanborn, and to his ample house, and the kindness and hospitality of Mrs. S. and their fine family. Am writing this under the shade of some old hickories and elms, just after 4 p. m. on the porch, within a stone's throw of the Concord River. Off against me, across stream, on a meadow and side-hill, haymakers are gathering and wagon-ing-in probably their second or third crop. The spread of emerald-green and brown, the knolls, the score or two of little haystacks dotting the meadow, the loaded-up wagons, the patient horses, the slow-strong action of the men and pitchforks—all in the just-waning afternoon, with patches of yellow sun-sheen, mottled by long shadows—a cricket shrilly chirping, herald of the dusk—a boat with two figures noiselessly gliding along the little river, passing under the stone bridge-arch—the slight settling haze of aerial moisture, the sky and the peacefulness expanding in all directions and overhead—fill and fascinate me.

Same Evening.—Never had I a better piece of luck befall me: a long and blessed evening with Emerson, in a way I couldn't have wished better or different. For nearly two hours he has been placidly sitting where I could see his face in the best light, near me. Mrs. S.'s back-parlor well filled with people, neighbors, many fresh and charming faces, women, mostly young, but some old. My friend A. B. Alcott and his daughter Louisa were there early. A good deal of talk, the subject Henry Thoreau—some new glimpses of his life and fortunes, with letters to and from him—one of the best by Margaret Fuller, others by Horace Greeley, Channing, etc.—one from Thoreau himself, most quaint and interesting. (No doubt I seem'd very stupid to the roomful of company, taking hardly any part in the conversation; but I had "my own pall to milk in," as the Swiss proverb puts it.) My seat and the relative arrangement were such that, without being rude, or anything of the kind, I could just look squarely at E., which I did a good part of the two hours. On entering, he had spoken very briefly and politely to several of the company, then settled himself in his chair, a trifle pueh'd back, and, though a listener and apparently an alert one, remain'd silent through the whole talk and discussion.—Walt Whitman, from "Complete Prose Works."

Plain Truth

One of the sublimest things in this world is plain truth.—Coleridge.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Return of Sun Yat Sen

THE news from Shanghai to the effect that negotiations between the North and the South, with a view to securing internal peace in China, are shortly to be resumed, is certainly good news. True, it is only the latest of many similar reports, but those who have followed the course of events in China during the past six months find very solid grounds for the opinion that, this time, the prospect of an early settlement of the troubles which, for nearly three years, have kept China in a virtual state of civil war, is better than ever before. The disintegration of the Canton government, as the southern government is called, has been going on steadily for some time. Organized in the early autumn of 1917, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, as a protest against the reactionary tendency of Peking, it at first gained a considerable following. Some six provinces came under its influence. General elections were duly held; a parliament was summoned to Canton and a ministry formed. Dr. Sun assuming office as generalissimo of the military government of what was really a new republic.

Dr. Sun, however, quickly found, as more than once in the past, that the southern leaders were but little more inclined to tread the path of pure democracy, as he understood it, than the northern leaders. Some six months later, therefore, he relinquished his office, and retired, once more, into private life. For Dr. Sun to do this, however, was very far from meaning what it would ordinarily be taken to mean. Dr. Sun has retired many times, and returned many times, since those early days, some thirty years ago, when he first fled from the wrath of the Manchu government with a price upon his head. The man who had wandered up and down the Yangtze valley, in those days, in all kinds of disguises, preaching strange revolutionary doctrines and forming all manner of secret societies and clubs, had his own understanding of "private life." Dr. Sun, indeed, has ever been most powerful when in private life, and few men have learned the art of retiring into private life more thoroughly. Even those who knew him best and supported him most faithfully in the pre-revolution days never made any attempt to follow his movements. The "little wiry man" would suddenly appear from nowhere in the house of a friend in London, in San Francisco, in New York, or in Washington, and then, after a time, would disappear again, and when next heard of, as like as not, would be at the other side of the world. His friends never asked where he had come from, or whither he was going. They took it for granted that he was working, in some way, for China, and it is safe to say that they were never wrong. For whatever mistakes Dr. Sun has made in his labors for the Republic which he helped to found, and he has made many, no one who knows anything of his work has ever felt inclined to doubt the purity of his motives.

So far, however, Dr. Sun has shown one cardinal defect as a leader. Whilst the struggle to attain a certain object is in progress, few men have shown themselves more entirely capable, more resourceful, or more full of faith. But, the moment the object has been attained, and his followers, deprived of that bond of union which is always forged by a common aim, have begun to wander into old bypaths, that moment Sun Yat Sen has appeared to be at a loss. An idealist himself, with one absorbing objective, he has always been ready to break with those who have failed to keep up with him, seeking the solution of the problem in new ventures, rather than engaging in that slow process of education and patient adjustment of means to ends by which alone great changes can be stabilized. It was this that led him to rebel against Yuan Shih-kai. It was this that led him to form the Canton Government, and it is this that is today causing him to come back into influence on the crest of the wave of the students' movement.

Now, the rightness or wrongness of such a policy can never be stated generally. Each case must be judged on its merits. It may have been right for Sun Yat Sen to rebel against Yuan Shih-kai; it probably was. It may have been right for him to form the Canton Government, and it may be right for him to do what he is doing now, namely, capitalizing the students' movement, and rallying Young China, once again, to the establishment of those ideals which he first put on paper on the table of a London club, many years before the revolution. Nevertheless, if Sun Yat Sen is ever to return to any purpose, he will have to face, sooner or later, that great task of slow consolidation with which every true reformer has, sooner or later, to grapple. The students' movement may be a tide that will lead on to fortune, but what is needed, more than anything else in China, is the spade work of patient effort. Dr. Sun Yat Sen would do well to beware of short cuts. He tried one once, some years ago, when he virtually appealed to Japan, and persuaded himself that, after all, the salvation of China might come by way of the Island Empire. It was, of course, a fatal mistake. The moment he placed himself under the influence of Japan, his own influence was gone, and if his great rival, Yuan Shih-kai was a prisoner in the Forbidden City, Sun Yat Sen was no less a prisoner in Tokyo.

In this respect, however, Sun Yat Sen seems to have learned his lesson, and learned it thoroughly. If he were not sound on the Japanese question, he could never secure the position of leader of the students' movement. "Dr. Sun Yat Sen," declared Charles Hodges, of the Far Eastern Bureau, in New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the other day, "is now stronger than ever, and he will be a tremendous factor in Chinese affairs during the next ten years." Those who know Dr. Sun and his work cannot but hope that this may be so. He has always had the right ideal. Perhaps the experiences of the past few years have taught him, at last, the way to make it practical.

Surprising Census Figures

WHILE it is impossible, at the present time, to estimate with any accuracy the probable total population of the United States as disclosed by the decennial census, recently completed, tabulations already announced seem to indicate that but little less than the usual percentage of increase will be shown. The somewhat surprising fact appears to be revealed by the bulletins of the census bureau, however, that many of the larger cities have failed to maintain their former ratio of growth. Already there are somewhat insistent demands for recounts, the claim being that enumerators have probably failed to do their work thoroughly. Cities, as is well known, are as jealous of their rating and as proud of their progress as a pupil in a grade school. Ratings in what may be termed the "examination," held once in ten years, are as proudly acclaimed or as sympathetically explained and apologized for as are those given by the teacher at the close of the mid-year or final examinations in the schools. Just why there should be rivalry between cities on the score of population has never been explained, perhaps, to the satisfaction of those, if such there be, who are not particularly solicitous for the welfare and advance of some particular city. But that this rivalry does exist is a fact too well understood to require even its affirmative declaration.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that, in many of the larger cities of the United States which have failed, upon the face of the returns, to show the growth expected, there should be an effort to reclaim what seems to be regarded as lost prestige. Many patriotic urban residents seem to believe that progress can be shown only by increased population, and that degrees of progress are correctly indicated solely by ratios of numerical increases. Is it not quite possible that this premise may be entirely wrong? It might be argued, perhaps convincingly, that a city's actual progress may be indicated in other ways than in its population figures. The largest city, impersonally speaking, may not always be the pleasantest place in which to live. A city does not, automatically, because of its greater size, provide the best schools or the most churches. Culture, as it is more or less accurately referred to, does not always claim its seat in a city which chances to be great because of its larger population. In some of the smaller cities of the United States are to be found model transportation facilities, ideal streets and parks, the finest possible water supply systems, and a hundred or more of those things which combine to make life pleasant and comfortable. Modern invention and ingenuity, represented in the newer means provided for traveling, in means of communications, in food and fuel distribution, and in many other ways, have made the smaller cities the rivals of those of larger growth.

Another condition has served to detract from the trend of population toward many of the larger cities of the country. Six years ago, or thereabouts, the industrial centers of the United States were suddenly called upon to revise their entire producing program. Extraordinary demands were made for a maximum output of those commodities which are necessary for the prosecution of a great war. The centers of production which lent themselves most readily to immediate expansion were not in the larger cities. While possibly there was no great movement of population from the large cities to the smaller industrial centers, it is true that the increases in population in many of the smaller cities checked the ordinary influx to the larger centers of population. The entrance of the United States into the war as a belligerent only increased the tendency even then apparent. A lessening of immigration due to the war, of course, cut off from the ports of the eastern states the usual growth from that source. The readjustment in industry which might have been expected to follow immediately upon the close of the struggle has not taken place. The demand still is for maximum production, not of those commodities which are consumed in war, but of the things which go to rehabilitate and build up. Housing conditions, if nothing else were to be considered in explaining the lack of growth of some of the larger cities, have made considerable accretions of population impossible in the last four or five years.

All these things seem to have combined to turn the tide away from, rather than toward, the great centers. Changed conditions may restore the former order, or they may fail to do so. Taken for all in all, perhaps it is not regrettable that the knowledge has been gained by many people that the less congested centers of population offer much of comfort, freedom, and exemption from some of the things formerly regarded as indispensable to happiness.

Essad Pasha

WHATEVER may be the final explanation of the assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris, it certainly removes a remarkable man from the European stage. For the last twelve years, at least, Essad Pasha has never been far from out of the public eye. When he did not climb into notoriety on solid fact, he was sure to mount there on the wings of rumor. The world has a penchant for the dramatic and picturesque, and Essad Pasha, in almost everything he did, was either one or the other, and generally both. From that day, many years ago, when he hastened to Constantinople from his Macedonian command, in order to avenge the assassination of his brother Ghani, to the present, Essad Pasha has been compelling attention.

Thus the vendetta for his brother was no hole-in-the-corner business. An Albanian of Albanians, Essad carried out strictly the "law of the mountains." He discovered his brother's murderer, and then, with the utmost calmness, proceeded to "cut him down like a gentleman" on the Galata bridge. That there should be no mistake at all about it, he left behind him a card which bore the name "Essad Toptani," and then, after waiting for a reasonable time in Constantinople, in order to enable any one who wished to take up the challenge, he returned to his troops in Macedonia.

It was, however, in the days of the Turkish revolution that Essad Pasha first came prominently to the

front. He was one of the most energetic, and, in many ways, one of the most enlightened members of the Committee of Union and Progress, and it fell to him, on that memorable April day, some eleven years ago, to announce to Abdul Hamid that the Red Sultan was deposed. Four years later came the first Balkan war, and within a few days of the outbreak Essad Pasha was on his way to Albania. A few days later still, he and the Turkish commander, Hassan Riza, with a very considerable Turco-Albanian army, were shut up in Scutari. The rest of the story is well known; how, one day, Hassan Riza mysteriously disappeared, and Essad Pasha took command; and how Essad subsequently surrendered the city, shook hands with Prince Danilo of Montenegro, in the market place, and marched out at the head of his men, "carrying everything with him except the big siege guns." It was not until some time afterwards that the world heard that Scutari, at the time of the surrender, had at least six months' supplies, and realized that the whole incident was but another of Essad's "achievements."

What exactly that achievement was, the great powers quickly gathered when they came to settle the Albanian question. Essad Pasha was no longer a Turkish general, he was an Albanian chieftain, and, in all the futile diplomatic intrigue which followed, intrigue only brought to an end by the outbreak of the great war in 1914, Essad Pasha was ever "Italy's man," where Albania was concerned, just as his implacable rival, Preng Bib Doda, was ever "Austria's man."

But the great war did put an end to it, and, after the struggle had been in progress some months, Essad Pasha appeared in a new role. With all his accustomed energy, he threw in his lot with the Allies, fought brilliantly on the Salonika front, was decorated by General Serrail, and, towards the end of 1917, made something very like a triumphal progress through Europe on his way from the Near East to Paris. He was particularly touched, he remarked to a representative of the "Matin" at that time, by the warmth of his reception as he passed through Italy. Essad Pasha was still "Italy's man." The same, however, could not have been said of him recently. With all his brilliant qualities, and in many ways he was brilliant, not only as a soldier but as a genuine reformer and administrator, Essad Pasha could not, for long, remain anyone's man. For some time past his disapproval of Italy's attitude towards Albania had been deepening, until, only the other day, it was reported in the "Tempo" of Rome that Essad had entered into an agreement with the Jugo-Slavs virtually to become "Serbia's man." But no matter whose man he was, Essad Pasha was first and foremost Albania's man. And yet, the reason given by his assassin in Paris, an Albanian, for his dastardly act was that he regarded Essad Pasha as the cause of all his country's troubles.

A City Church

A CITY church, and by a City church is meant, of course, a church in the City of London, is a thing apart. Viewed from a distance it is very much like the giant pine in the forest, easy enough to see from some way off, as it shoulders its way up above the other trees; but, once the wood is entered by the traveler, lost in the crowd. So it is with these City churches. Their towers and steeples have been landmarks, and well-loved landmarks to Londoners and countless others, for centuries. Is it the view up Ludgate Hill from Fleet Street, say? It would be shorn of half its distinctiveness if it were not for the tall tapering spire of St. Martin's, cutting up sharply into the sky, to the left of "Big Paul's." Or is the traveler making his way through the crowds of Cheapside, going east or going west? then the steeple of Bow church is ever the center of the picture.

And yet, like the giant pine, the City church is by no means easy to find. "On the right side, descending, we have St. Martin's Church, built by Sir Christopher Wren, so hemmed in with buildings as to be scarcely seen." Thus the guide book puts it, in describing Ludgate Hill. And much the same might be said of many other City churches. Two or three hundred years ago, when so many of them were built, the City of London was a more leisurely place than it is today. When the curfew rang from the tower of St. Bride's or St. Giles's, the City merchant, much less the great host of 'prentices, did not straightaway shake the dust of the City off their feet and hie them to the suburbs. If they left their place of business at all, it was only to go round the corner into some narrow lane or shady square, away, in the case of the merchant prince, from the stir of the main street. In those days St. Bride's and St. Giles's were the parish churches of many thousands who never traveled very far from the sound of their bells.

Modern ways and means, however, have wrought tremendous changes. A city of teeming thousands by day, the City of London by night and on Sundays is a city of emptiness and strange silences; whilst the City church which formerly stood in its own churchyard, easy at all times to find, has surrendered its land, year by year and yard by yard, until, in many cases only a dusty doorway tells of a church behind it. Even to those who know it well, who know exactly the two shop windows between which the doorway is to be found, the identifying of the City church from the pavement is often in the nature of a discovery. The inevitable legal and official notices required by law to be "fastened upon all church doors," ponderous paper-covered volumes very often, crumpled and weatherworn, swaying idly in the breeze, are the sure badges, for the City church faithfully fulfills all that is required of it in this way. But the door always conveys the impression of being permanently closed; not only locked, but sealed as well.

However, the impression is quite wrong. For on Sundays when the City is empty, and the voice of the sparrow sounds almost aggressive, even in Lombard Street, the doors are all thrown open both morning and evening, and, instead of dusty oak, the passer-by may catch a glimpse within of green baize and high-backed pews and coconut matting. Sometimes they are very

beautiful inside, these City churches. Almost always, they are full of interest, and London would indeed be poorer without them.

Editorial Notes

AND so Uruguay is the next in order on the ever-growing list of countries tackling the question of the hour, prohibition. The latest word from Montevideo is to the effect that a committee of the Senate is undertaking, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, to study two proposals. One proposal would restrict the purchase of liquor. The other would prohibit "the importation, manufacture and sale of distilled liquors," allowing four years for their complete suppression. This second proposal is well in its way, but Uruguay will have to go a step further still. Nothing short of complete prohibition can really represent a "settlement."

AN UNLOOKED-FOR result of the assumption of the control of the English-speaking theater by multiple managers has been the withdrawal of several first-grade playwrights from the playhouse. In the United States George Ade is not the only dramatist who refuses to write at the order of the wholesale play producers. In England, to the dismay of persons who think of the theater first as a home for drama, a year and more has passed since Pinero's "Quick Work" and Shaw's "Heartbreak House" became available, but still they have failed to reach production; obviously because they interest the multiple manager less than revue. Henry Arthur Jones has three new plays, and no prospect of immediate production, for he is holding out for "the right theater, the right manager, and the right cast." With hundreds of actors discontented with their present occupation of acting piffle, and leading dramatists failing to find production for their ripe work, it may not be impossible that players and playwrights in the not distant future will get together with the object of providing the theater with a more nearly adequate supply of drama than it is receiving at the present time.

THE rhetoric of nominating speeches in American party conventions continues true to type. It is remarkable what a fluency can be achieved through the use of the same words and figures of speech that have served for political purposes for generations. The newer business-like way of speaking seems to appeal but little to campaign orators. Instead, the comparisons of the candidate of the present to Lincoln, Grant, or McKinley are worked up more elaborately than ever, until hearers and readers must perforce believe that the political leaders of today are indeed paragons of statesmanship. The theory that such eloquence is what the people want and will understand is like the theory upon which most motion pictures are produced nowadays. But do the people really want what is so familiar as to be thoroughly banal and outworn?

MR. F. H. GORLE of Watford, England, a member of the Labor Party, has appealed to that party in the House of Commons to consider Poland's case. In a letter to The Times of London he says that the charge of imperialism and aggression against Poland, Pilsudski, and Petura will not bear investigation. He claims that Pilsudski is the most trusted statesman in Poland, and that this is not surprising, for he has fought imperialism all his life, has spent half his life in Russian prisons, and has stood for honest nationalism and true internationalism. "The simple fact," Mr. Gorle declares, "is that Poland is solely concerned in establishing a barrier between an ordered democracy and the disintegrating, disordered anarchy which surrounds the Moscow autocracy. With that done, peace is sought, and without it peace is impossible. At least Labor should hear both sides before condemning it," he argues.

DRIVEN to the last ditch, apparently, certain conservative delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago took occasion to protest the wearing of hats in the Coliseum; and the hats were on the heads of women, whose presence in itself perhaps offended the sense of propriety of those members of the "Old Guard" who, in the past, had striven to prevent them from even casting a vote. If bared heads will in any way be conducive to harmony, or render less obscure the issues now before the country, by all means let the ladies take off their hats in political assemblages, if only to show their willingness to comply with all reasonable demands.

GREECE is showing untiring energy in many directions. In the Near East it is developing agriculture and industries that have been allowed to go down under the rule of the Turk. The latest activity, however, to which the Athens Government is giving attention is sponge fishing, which it hopes not only to preserve but to foster. Sponges are used all over the world, and the present system of gathering them, by divers provided with diving bells or dressed in cork jackets, is hardly the best that could be devised. With the matter in the hands of the government, an improved system is looked for in the near future.

DAMAD FERID PASHA, brother-in-law of the Sultan, has made a very good but amusing attempt to whitewash Turkey. He is said to have declared that the Nationalists were not Turks. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, that sinister leader of Turkish bands against the Armenians, was a Salonika Jew; Ali Fuad Bey a German, and Ahmed Rustem Bey a certain Bilinski hailing from Poland. Very good! But they are doing Turkey's dirty business all the same.

HISTORY tells us that when Commodore Perry sailed into a port of Japan, in 1853, the reigning Emperor had never heard of the United States. What with the world war and the succeeding discussions and controversies over the League of Nations and the questions of mandates and boundaries in which the United States has been more or less concerned, one would probably now search the globe to its remotest parts without finding a ruler or a people unfamiliar with the name and power of the western Republic.